ONTARIO TOGETHER

THE REPORT OF
THE PREMIER'S TASK FORCE
ON THE HERITAGE YEARS

June 1990

ONTARIO TOGETHER

THE REPORT OF THE PREMIER'S TASK FORCE ON THE HERITAGE YEARS

Members of the Premier's Task Force on the Heritage Years:

John Eakins, M.P.P., Victoria-Haliburton: Chairman

Bruce Owen, M.P.P., Simcoe Centre: Vice-Chairman

Support Staff:

Dr. Curtis Fahey: Historian

David Selby: Coordinator

Published by the Ministry of Culture and Communications.
Printed by the Queen's Printer for Ontario.
Province of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.

© 1990, Queen's Printer for Ontario.

ISBN 0-7729-7352-0
D90-2396 07/90 5250

Cette publication également offerte en français.

91-01107/

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

PART ONE: THE WORK OF THE TASK FORCE 5

The Mailing 5
Toronto Meetings 6
- Ontario House 7
- Celebrations Montreal 7
- Ministry of Natural Resources 8

The Tour 8
- Ottawa 8
- Windsor 9
- London, Kitchener and Hamilton 9
- Niagara-on-the-Lake 10
- Kingston 10
- Peterborough and Lindsay 11
- Barrie 11
- Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie 11
- Thunder Bay 12
- Looking Back 12

PART TWO: THE VIEW FROM THE GRASSROOTS 15

Enthusiasm for the Heritage Years 15
Why Observe the Heritage Years? 17
- The Value of Heritage 17
- Addressing Problems of Heritage Community 18
- Bringing People Together 20

The Shape of the Heritage Years 21
- Not Another 1984 22
- Local Initiatives 22
- The Province's Role 23
- Enduring Value 23
- Funding 23
- New Money 24
- Involve All Ontarians 24
- Native People 24
- Young People 25
- Capitalizing on Existing Resources 25
- Tourism 26

Project Ideas 26
Provincial Projects 26
Local Projects 27

PART THREE: REVIEWING THE RECORD 29

The MCC Anniversary List 29
Other Lists 30
Anniversaries in Other Jurisdictions 31
British Columbia, 1858, 1966 and 1971 31
Manitoba, 1970 33
Prince Edward Island, 1973 33
Alberta, 1980 34
Saskatchewan, 1980 34
Ontario, 1984 36
New Brunswick, 1984 37
Canada, 1967 37
The United States, 1976 39
The United States, 1987-1991 40
Weighing the Evidence 41

PART FOUR: PLANNING THE HERITAGE YEARS 43

Opportunities 43
Increasing Awareness of Ontario's Heritage 43
Fostering Inter-governmental Cooperation 44
Promoting Tourism 45
Building Community Spirit/Drawing Ontarians Together 46
Options 47
Looking Ahead 49

PART FIVE: RECOMMENDATIONS 53

Local Initiative and the Provincial Role 53
New Money 53
Corporate Sponsorship 53
Local Organization 53
Inter-Ministerial Cooperation 53
Enduring Value 53
Involve All Ontarians 54
Local Anniversaries 54
The Question of Dates 54
The Place of John Graves Simcoe 54
The Role of the Young 54
A Learning Experience for All 54
Tapping Existing Events 55

Tourism 55
Recommended Provincial Projects 55
Suggested Provincial Projects 55
Recommended Local Projects 55
The People in Charge 56
Time is Short 56

BIBLIOGRAPHY 57

APPENDIX A: ONTARIANS AND THE TASK FORCE 61

APPENDIX B: PROJECT IDEAS 73

APPENDIC C: THE MCC ANNIVERSARY LIST 89

INTRODUCTION

For Ontario, the years 1991 to 1993 will be a time of anniversaries. Three of the most noteworthy are the 200th anniversary (June 10, 1791) of the Constitutional Act, which provided for the establishment of Upper Canada, now Ontario [see note at end]; the 200th anniversary (September-October 1792), in Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake), of the first session of the first legislature; and the 125th anniversary (July 1, 1867) of Confederation.

And this is only the beginning. The Ministry of Culture and Communications (MCC) has drawn up a list of 172 anniversaries falling within the years 1991-1993, a period it has designated as the "Heritage Years." Representative of all regions of the province, the list encompasses the arts, communications, education, religion, settlement, sports, agriculture, medicine, industrial development, transportation, and Franco-Ontarian, Native and multicultural subjects.

Some of the anniversaries in the MCC list are: the 200th anniversary (August 1793) of the founding of Toronto; the 200th anniversary (July 9, 1793) of legislation providing for the eventual abolition of slavery; the 100th anniversary (1893) of the creation of Algonquin Park, Ontario's first provincial park; the 175th anniversary (1816) of the Common School Act, which laid the foundations of Ontario's educational system; the 150th anniversary of Queen's College (now Queen's University) in Kingston (October 16, 1841) and the 125th anniversary (August 15, 1866) of the College of Ottawa (now the University of Ottawa), Canada's first bilingual university; the 100th anniversary (December 1891) of the invention of the game of basketball by Dr. James Naismith of Lanark County; the 75th anniversary (July 29, 1916) of the Great Fire in the Cochrane District; the 100th anniversary (June 6, 1891) of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald; the 50th anniversary (1942) of the founding of La Societe Historique du Nouvel-Ontario; the 250th anniversary (March 1743) of the birth of Joseph Brant, the renowned Mohawk war chief and statesman; the 75th anniversary (April 1917) of the battle of Vimy Ridge; the 75th anniversary (April 12, 1917) of women first exercising the provincial franchise; the 200th anniversary (April 18, 1793) of the printing of the first newspaper in Ontario, *The Upper Canadian Gazette*; the 125th anniversary (October 17, 1868) of the death of War of 1812 hero Laura Secord; and the 125th anniversary (1868) of the discovery of silver at Silver Islet in the Thunder Bay District.

The significance of the Heritage Years anniversaries is obvious. The major anniversary — the 200th anniversary of the Constitutional Act — involves nothing less than the legal founding of the modern province of Ontario, while the 125th anniversary of Confederation is the most important national anniversary since the Canadian centennial of 1967. Similarly, the 200th anniversary of the first legislature calls to mind the remarkable events of the 1790s, when Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe played a leading part in establishing the political and legal system

we enjoy today. The other anniversaries of the Heritage Years, whether of significance to the province as a whole or to specific groups and local communities, touch upon all the major strands of Ontario's collective experience over the last 200 years. Political culture, economic development, community building, cultural diversity — all of these central elements in the history and modern-day reality of Ontario are highlighted in the Heritage Years anniversaries. Taken together, these anniversaries remind us of who we are and how we have become what we are today.

In response to public inquiries about what the province intended to do to mark the anniversaries of the Heritage Years, the Premier, on November 7, 1989, established the Task Force on the Heritage Years. A fact-finding and consultative body, the Task Force was asked to seek the advice of as many individuals and groups as possible in order to reach conclusions on what programs, if any, should be put in place at the provincial level to mark the anniversaries of the Heritage Years. If it did conclude that special programs would be worthwhile, it was also to make recommendations on the respective roles of the provincial government and local communities. The Task Force was to act in cooperation with MCC and was to complete its work within three months.

Such was the mandate of the Task Force. Its specific terms of reference were as follows: review the extant research material on the major anniversaries occurring between 1991 and 1993; examine how other jurisdictions have approached similar anniversaries; consult with municipal officials and heritage groups regarding the potential for participation at the local level; develop options for provincial government involvement; and make recommendations for the provincial government's role.

The Task Force was not asked to recommend a budget for the Heritage Years; nor was it asked to suggest administrative structures for Heritage Years programs. Essentially, its prime job was that of market research. It was to consult the public to determine whether the Heritage Years anniversaries were viewed as significant, and if they were, to decide on how they should be observed.

In 1984 Ontario celebrated its official bicentennial, which recognized the settlement of the province by the United Empire Loyalists in the 1780s. In our meetings across the province, we never criticized the choice of 1784 as the bicentennial date. Rather, while acknowledging the importance of Loyalist settlement in the 1780s, we pointed out that the dates of the Heritage Years were important as well and asked whether they deserved to be observed in some way. We did not suggest the need for a second bicentennial — indeed, as will be shown, most of the people who appeared before us specifically rejected such an idea — but instead asked for advice on whether anything should be done to recognize anniversaries that are just around the corner. Our minds were open; our job was to listen.

For us, working on the Task Force has been a challenging and immensely rewarding assignment. We have met with countless people whose pride in our past and commitment to preserving it cannot be praised enough. We have seen magnificent examples of our architectural heritage, such as Assumption Church in Windsor, the Court House in Niagara-on-the-Lake, the Kingston City Hall and Sault Ste. Marie's Ermatinger house. Last but not least, in the course of our travels and consultations, we have had our eyes opened to the drama, colour and astonishing richness of our history. Ontario, like Canada as a whole, was not born in revolution or seared by civil war. Yet its history is fascinating all the same, the story of peoples of a variety of backgrounds who struggled to build a community marked by freedom, order and tolerance. Although we had always been aware of the outlines of our history, our experiences on the Task Force deepened our understanding and appreciation of it.

Ontario Together presents our findings and conclusions. It is divided into five parts. Part One describes the Task Force's work. Part Two reports on the suggestions made to the Task Force by individuals and organizations. Part Three assesses the research on Heritage Years anniversaries, and examines the approaches of other jurisdictions to similar anniversaries. Part Four presents the Task Force's main conclusions, sets out the options open to the provincial government, and indicates the option we favour. Part Five makes a series of specific recommendations.

The report has three appendices. Appendix A is a list of the people who met with us and/or made submissions. All the ideas we received for Heritage Years projects are listed in Appendix B, divided according to category (museum exhibits, publication projects and so on) and including the names of the people who suggested them. Appendix C consists of the list of anniversaries compiled by MCC.

Our main conclusion in this report, based on wide consultations with historians, representatives of heritage organizations, municipal officials and others, is that the provincial government should indeed play a role in commemorating the milestone dates of the Heritage Years. It should do so, however, not by repeating the festive celebrations of 1984 but by coordinating a modest agenda of programs and events primarily based on local initiatives. All such programs and events should focus not so much on celebrating our past as on observing and exploring it, and should have enduring value for the future.

The Task Force believes that observing Heritage Years anniversaries in the manner suggested will have positive results in terms of fostering inter-governmental cooperation and promoting tourism within Ontario. Just as important, Heritage Years observations will deepen our understanding of the past, strengthen our sense of identity, and assist in breaking down the barriers between the different regions and peoples of Ontario. The last goal, now more than ever, needs to be one of the province's priorities.

We would like to thank the Premier for giving us the opportunity to serve on the Task Force on the Heritage Years. We hope that he and the government find our comments and recommendations useful.

The Constitutional, or Canada, Bill was passed by the British House of Commons on May 18, 1791. By June 6 the House of Lords had passed the bill with amendments, and the Commons agreed to the Lords' amendments on June 7, paving the way for royal assent on June 10. On August 24 a British government order-in-council divided Quebec into the new colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, and on December 26 the Constitutional Act came into effect.

PART ONE:
THE WORK OF THE TASK FORCE

Although the Task Force was formally created on November 7, 1989, it did not become operational until its staff — an historian and a coordinator — was in place at the end of that month. From then until late February 1990, the Task Force made a concerted effort to reach as many individuals and organizations as possible, conducting a massive mailing campaign, holding meetings in its office at Queen's Park, Toronto, and travelling across the province over a two-week period. As this work was proceeding, the Task Force was also occupied in assessing the research base on Heritage Years anniversaries, examining how other jurisdictions have observed similar events, and reading and evaluating written submissions. The remainder of our time was spent answering telephone inquiries and responding to media requests for information.

It has been a busy, eventful three months. Part Three of this report presents the results of our research into Heritage Years anniversaries and the experiences of other jurisdictions. The following section provides a detailed account of our meetings, both in Toronto and across the province.

THE MAILING

The Task Force realized from the outset that, in a three-month time frame, it could not possibly travel to every community in the province. What it could do, however, was make contact with people through the mail. To that end, we sent out hundreds of letters informing people of the creation of the Task Force and asking for their views on what should be done to mark the anniversaries of the Heritage Years.

In total, some 2,100 letters were mailed — no mean feat, if we may say so ourselves, for a four-person task force over the space of a couple of months. The letters were sent to prominent historians, municipalities and townships, public and separate school boards, LACACs (Local Advisory Committees on Architectural Conservation), museums, art galleries, archives, historical societies, heritage organizations, multicultural agencies, organizations representing Natives, Francophones and other cultural groups, and all MPPs and Cabinet ministers. Not surprisingly, given the speed at which the mailing was done, a few people and organizations were inadvertently missed. All in all, however, we are confident in saying that the Task Force's mailing virtually blanketed the province.

We never expected to receive a submission from every person we contacted; the deadlines we were operating under also meant that those who received our letters were allowed only a few weeks to reply. That said, however, we did receive around 200 submissions, and many of these came not only from individuals but also from organizations and large umbrella groups, such as the Ontario Heritage Alliance, the

Ontario Museum Association, the Ontario Council of Archives, the Association of Ontario Archivists, the Chiefs of Ontario, the Ontario Historical Society, the Ontario Genealogical Society, Le Carrefour Francophone, La Societe Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et de Genealogie, the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, and the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. At the time of writing, more submissions were arriving daily, and still more will no doubt continue to arrive in the weeks ahead. In addition, the Task Force received dozens of telephone calls asking for more information and, in several instances, offering advice.

TORONTO MEETINGS

The Task Force held thirty meetings with interested individuals and organizations in its Queen's Park office. The people we met included such leading historians as J.M.S. Careless and John Webster Grant; representatives of the Ontario Historical Society; representatives of the Ontario Historical Studies Series; Thomas L. Wells, Ontario's Agent General in the United Kingdom, and other officials from Ontario House, London; representatives from Celebrations Montreal, the body responsible for planning the 350th anniversary of Montreal in 1992; Harris Boyd, of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, the lead ministry in the federal government's plans for the 125th anniversary of Confederation; officials of the Ministry of Natural Resources; T. Cuyler Young, Director of the Royal Ontario Museum; and officials of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

Our other Toronto meetings were with a variety of people representing different sectors of the heritage community and of Ontario society generally. These people included: Dr. Shiu Loon Kong, President of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, and Henry McErlean, the Council's Executive Coordinator; Scott James, Managing Director, and Margaret May, Project Coordinator, of the Toronto Historical Board; Ian Wilson, Archivist of Ontario; Mark Krasnick, Executive Director, and David McNab, Manager of Community Negotiations, West, of the Native Affairs Secretariat; G. Ramsay Cook, General Editor, and Robert L. Fraser, Senior Editor, of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography;* President Beverly Polowy and Secretary Treasurer Margaret Wilson of the Ontario Teachers Federation; representatives of the Ontario Genealogical Society; Sylvia Thompson of the Chiefs of Ontario; Barbara L. Craig, President of the Ontario Council of Archives; Margaret May, President, Jan Schroer, Executive Director, and Paul Martinovich, Communications Director, of the Ontario Museum Association; Bob Watts of the Union of Ontario Indians; Sue-Ellen Boyes and Laura Arseneau of the McMichael Gallery; and Richard Alway, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

From our point of view, all of these meetings were interesting and useful. But three of the sessions deserve special mention: those with Agent General Thomas L. Wells and other officials of Ontario House, London; the representatives of Celebrations Montreal; and the officials of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Ontario House

At a meeting on January 9, Agent General Thomas Wells, along with officials Graham Wiffin (Cultural Attache) and George Hutchison (Director of Public Affairs) of Ontario House, London, submitted a brief which began with the declaration that the anniversaries of the Heritage Years offered "a splendid opportunity for related activities in the UK which would serve to strengthen the cultural and historic ties between Ontario and the UK and elevate Ontario's profile in Britain." In support of this view the brief then listed no fewer than thirty-two project ideas, many revolving around the life of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe.

The ideas in the Ontario House brief included a Simcoe celebration in the West Country, focusing on Wolford (where Simcoe and his wife and five of their children are buried) and including special projects in the schools, museums and libraries of Devon and Cornwall; declaration of a Simcoe Heritage Trail, marking with plaques the places in the West Country that are significant to the Simcoe story; a one-man play by an Ontario actor portraying Sir John A. Macdonald; a commemorative event at the British House of Commons, to be attended by the Premier and other officials of the Ontario government; declaration of Ontario Week in London in 1991; student exchanges between children from the West Country and Ontario based on essay-writing competitions; special travel packages promoted through United Kingdom agencies designed to encourage Heritage Years visits to Ontario by British tourists; and a travelling cultural display drawing attention to historic and cultural links between Ontario and the United Kingdom. The Ontario House brief stressed that the Agent General and his officials were anxious to offer assistance to ensure that the Heritage Years were a success "on both sides of the Atlantic."

Celebrations Montreal

The Task Force met with representatives of Celebrations Montreal on January 17. At this meeting, the Task Force was struck — and a more than a little awed — by how advanced the Montreal group was in its planning for the city's 350th anniversary. Operating for about a year, and with a full-time staff of twelve, Le Corporation des Celebrations de 350e Anniversaire de Montreal (1642-1992) has a current budget of $3.5 million (a grant from the city) and an anticipated budget of $54 million over the next three years (from the city, the province, the federal government and the private sector). The Corporation's representatives, Francois Gagnon and Marcel Tremblay, told us that its function was to encourage programs and activities undertaken by other groups; it would offer such programs and activities seed money and advice, while their principal funding would come from all levels of government and the private sector. Gagnon and Tremblay also emphasized the Corporation's eagerness to undertake joint ventures with Ontario in 1992. The possibilities suggested were a 1992 tour of Ontario's historic forts by Les Troopes Franches de la Marine, to be followed by a reunion of Ontario garrisons in Montreal in 1992; and the erection of an Ontario pavilion in Montreal as part of the anniversary celebrations.

Ministry of Natural Resources

The meeting with officials of the Ministry of Natural Resources Parks and Recreation Branch Director Norm Richards and Policy Officer Mark Garscadden — took place on January 25. On this occasion, the Task Force was impressed by the scope of MNR's plans to observe the 100th anniversary of Algonquin Park and the beginnings of the provincial parks system. The ministry's major project, to be begun this spring and completed in 1993, is the construction of a major museum and information centre at Algonquin Park. But there are also plans for a major facelift of all of the province's parks, the establishment of two new parks in 1993, and, also in 1993, a new Parks Act. A background paper prepared by the Ministry lists an extraordinary variety of project ideas — everything from an illustrated book on the parks system to special hiking days, festivals and conferences — and also indicates the Ministry's intention to make private-sector fundraising a major component of its centennial initiative.

THE TOUR

The Task Force's tour of Ontario had three stages. The first stage took us to Ottawa, from January 10-12. There was then a hiatus of a few weeks during which we held meetings in Toronto. On February 5 we set out again, visiting Windsor, London, Kitchener, Hamilton, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Kingston, Peterborough and Lindsay. The following week, after a visit to Barrie, we left for northern Ontario. In the north, we visited Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay before returning to Toronto on Friday, February 15.

Because of time constraints we could not visit every community in the province. To ensure that our net was cast as widely as possible, however, we treated each of the cities we visited as a regional centre to which we invited people from the surrounding areas. Thus, for the purposes of our tour, Windsor also took in Chatham, Niagara-on-the-Lake encompassed St. Catharines, Kingston included Brockville, and so on.

At the same time, in order to make certain that invitations were extended to all the key individuals and organizations in each community, we relied heavily on the regional offices of MCC, on the constituency offices of the MPPs of all parties, and, in the case of Windsor, on the extraordinary efforts of Mark Walsh, President of the Southwestern Ontario Archivists Association. With their assistance, we were able to contact all interested citizens. For their help on this front, and for their assistance with the more mundane matters of booking meeting rooms and making travel arrangements, we offer our sincere thanks.

Ottawa

The first leg of our tour — the visit to Ottawa from January 10-12 — provided a portent of the kind of welcome that would await us everywhere we went. On our first day there, meetings were held with representatives of the Ministry of National Defence; Jean Pigott, Chairman of the National Capital Commission, and two Commission officials; and Victor Suthern, Director of the Canadian War Museum.

The following day, we met Mayor James Durrell of the City of Ottawa, and David O'Brien, the City's Chief Administrative Officer; historians Duncan McDowall, Blair Neatby, Stan Mealing and Keith Johnson; and an official of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Our last day was spent in continuous meetings, with Michael Swift, Assistant National Archivist, and Richard Huyda, Director of Public Programs, of the National Archives of Canada; representatives of the Nepean Museum; Chairman Andrew Haydon of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton; and the Warden, Clerk Treasurer and former Warden of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Windsor

Our swing through southern Ontario in the first week of February began memorably with an astonishingly warm reception in the City of Windsor. Arriving there at noon on February 5, we were treated to a civic luncheon at historic Willistead Manor, hosted by Mayor John Millson. Afterwards, with Mark Walsh acting as guide, we were given a short but fascinating tour of some of Windsor's major historic sites, the highlight of which was undoubtedly our stop at Assumption Church, heart of the oldest Roman Catholic parish in Ontario. The rest of the afternoon, from 2:30 to 5:00, was spent in hearings at Mackenzie Hall. That time was booked solid with presentations every ten minutes. The people making the presentations included Mayor John Millson and Councillor Sheila Wisdom, the Windsor Heritage Study Group, the Multicultural Council of Windsor and Essex County, the Windsor Public Library, the Southwestern Heritage Council, the Windsor Black Coalition, the Can-Am Indian Friendship Centre, and the North American Black History Museum.

As may be gathered, Windsor's interest in the Heritage Years is considerable. The clearest evidence of its interest is the City's request, made to us by Mayor Millson, that Windsor be considered as the starting-off point for any Heritage events that may be held. It bases this request on Windsor's status as the longest continuously settled area of the province, the first settlers having arrived there in 1749, and on its geographical location as the western terminus of Highway 401 and as the gateway both to the United States and, via the Great Lakes, to northern Ontario. A committee is already in place to plan Windsor's 100th anniversary as a city in 1992, and the community, we were told, is eager to begin planning its participation in Heritage Years events.

London, Kitchener and Hamilton

After our meetings in Windsor, the Task Force continued on to London, where, on the evening of February 5, we made a brief submission to City Council. The following morning, meetings were held at the City Hall with Nancy Poole of the London Regional Art Gallery and Historical Museum, Dean Jacobs of the Walpole Island Heritage Centre, a representative of the Heritage London Foundation, and others. The City of London will be 200 years old in 1993 — Simcoe selected the town site in 1793 — and, as in Windsor, a committee has been struck to plan the anniversary celebrations.

The next stops were Kitchener, in the afternoon of February 6, and Hamilton, in the morning of February 7. At Kitchener, meetings were held with representatives of the Friends of the Library, University of Waterloo; Professors Gerald Stortz and Ken McLaughlin of St. Jerome's College, University of Waterloo; and Susan Hoffman of the Waterloo Historical Society. The people we met in Hamilton included Mayor Robert Morrow, Barbara Teatero of the Joseph Brant Museum in Burlington, Mel Bailey of the *Dictionary of Hamilton Biography*, Brian Henley of the *Hamilton Spectator*, and representatives of the Hamilton LACAC. In our discussion with the Mayor, he expressed an interest in establishing a Heritage Years committee to begin planning local events.

Niagara-on-the-Lake

Niagara-on-the-Lake came next, and it, like Windsor, was a highlight. Here, too, we were treated to a civic luncheon, in the course of which Mayor Stan Ignatczyk and several representatives of the heritage community drew our attention to some of Niagara-on-the-Lake's peculiar problems. In essence, we were told, the city's dilemma is that the province, not the city, benefits most from the revenue generated by the city's status as a tourist centre: the province obtains its lion's share through the sales tax, while the city's meagre share is derived from property taxes levied on commercial establishments. Unlike other tourism centres, Niagara-on-the-Lake cannot expand its commercial and industrial tax base, because doing so would destroy its historic charm. As a possible solution, the Mayor and his colleagues asked the province to consider the possibility of declaring Niagara-on-the-Lake a heritage district and as such eligible for special funding.

Lunch was followed by several presentations. Among the people we heard were representatives of the Friends of Fort George, the Niagara-on-the-Lake LACAC, the Niagara Historical Society and Museum, the St. Catharines and District United Empire Loyalists, the Canada Day Committee, and the British Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Catharines. Several of those making presentations were members of a special committee struck by the city to consider how Niagara-on-the-Lake could participate in observing the anniversaries of the Heritage Years. The project being given most attention is the holding of a special event commemorating the meeting of the first legislature in Newark, the original name of Niagara-on-the-Lake, in 1792.

Kingston

On February 8 the Task Force was in Kingston, where we again heard that plans were already underway to observe significant local anniversaries during the Heritage Years, in this case the 200th anniversary of St. George's Cathedral, where in 1792 Simcoe and members of his Executive Council were sworn in, the 150th anniversary in 1991 of the sitting of the Parliament of the United Canadas in Kingston, the 150th anniversary in 1991 of Queen's University, and the 100th anniversary in 1991 of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Our meetings in Kingston resembled those in Windsor and Niagara-on-the Lake: submissions were made every twenty minutes over the course of an afternoon, and all those who spoke were clearly inspired by a profound attachment to the history of their community. The people we met included Mayor Helen Cooper; historian Margaret Angus; Bill Fitsell, Director of the International Hockey Hall of Fame and Museum; Claude Bordeleau of La Groupe d'Histoire et de Genealogie des Mille-Iles; and representatives of the Kingston Police Force, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary in 1991, the Bicentennial Committee of St. George's Cathedral, the Kingston Historical Society, and the Brockville and District Historical Society.

Peterborough and Lindsay

After Kingston, we visited Peterborough on February 9. Our reception there was outstanding. Mayor Sylvia Sutherland informed us that on receiving our letter she had asked certain citizens and members of City staff to sit on a committee to plan local Heritage Years events. Others who appeared before us included Doug Armstrong, Chief Administrative Officer of Peterborough County; historian Elwood Jones of Trent University; Reeve Alda Whitfield of North Monaghan Township; Ken Armstrong and Robert Fenton of Adam Scott Collegiate; and representatives of the Peterborough Historical Society, the Peterborough YWCA (celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1991), the Peterborough LACAC and the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives.

On leaving Peterborough, we made a short side trip to Lindsay to meet Mayor Lorne Chester, Warden Frank Poole of Victoria County, Deputy Reeve Kay Hick of the Town of Lindsay, Jamie Morris of the Victoria County Historical Society, Verne C. Graham of the Townships of Anson, Hindon and Minden LACAC, and others.

Barrie

The next stop was in Barrie on February 12. Here, again, we held non-stop meetings over the course of an afternoon. The groups represented included the Simcoe County Museum, the Simcoe County Historical Association, Heritage Barrie, the Barrie LACAC, the Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury Historical Society, the Leacock Heritage Festival, Festivals Ontario, and Huronia Historical Parks (Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, and the Penetanguishene Naval and Military Establishments).

Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie

The last leg of our journey took us to the North. On February 13 we were in Sudbury where, after a tour of Science North, we met with Mayor Peter Wong, Therese Boutin of Le Theatre du Nouvel-Ontario, local historian Gary Peck, and David White, a prominent figure in several Native organizations.

From Sudbury, on February 14, we travelled to Sault Ste. Marie, which provided us with another of the many highlights on our tour. Interesting presentations were made by several speakers, including Judy McGonigal of the local museum, Willy Eisenbichler of Heritage Sault Ste. Marie, Mary Capstick of the Sault Ste. Marie Arts Council, Suzanne Curran and Cher Leveille of Hospitality and Travel Sault Ste. Marie, Solange Fortin and Daniel St. Jean of Le Centre Francophone, and Professor Don Jackson of Algoma University.

Professor Jackson, in particular, held our attention with the riveting tale of Chief Shingwauk, who in the 1830s persuaded Lieutenant Governor John Colborne to agree to the establishment of a Native school in the Sault, the precursor of the Anglican residential schools that later spread across the country. Placing this story in the larger context of Native history in Ontario, Professor Jackson emphasized the richness of the Native experience and the necessity of building bridges to the Native community. In conclusion, he noted that members of the local and regional Native community, along with the staff and students of the former Shingwauk School, and Algoma University (located on the Shingwauk campus), are planning a Shingwauk school reunion in 1991, the school's 160th anniversary. He suggested that this event, the theme of which would be 160 years of cross-cultural education in the Algoma region, would be an ideal project for the Heritage Years.

Thunder Bay

Our last stop was Thunder Bay, on February 15. There we met with a number of people: Mayor Jack Masters; Taina Hordy, Director of the Thunder Bay Multicultural Centre; Fran Caddo of the Thunder Bay Regional Arts Council; Patricia Vervoort of the Thunder Bay LACAC, Madge Chan of the Multicultural Association of Northwestern Ontario; and a representative of L'Association des Francophones du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario.

From Thunder Bay we returned to Toronto, where we held the last of our meetings.

Looking Back

When we look back on the last few months, we can say without hesitation that we achieved our goal of meeting as many interested citizens as possible and of receiving their considered advice. Indeed, in this regard we would claim that our efforts were an unqualified success. This success can be measured not only by the number of people we met, but also by the thought and care that went into most of the presentations and submissions.

What struck us most of all was the commitment and enthusiasm of people in the heritage community in all parts of this province. From the beginning to the end of our tour, people spoke passionately — and knowledgeably — about the history of their local communities and of Ontario as a whole. We shall always remember Mrs. Helen Smith speaking so eloquently about the role of her church, the British Methodist Episcopal Church of St Catharine's, as a refuge for fugitive slaves. We

shall remember, too, Ken McLaughlin of St. Jerome's College, who has played a key role in raising the profile of local history in the Kitchener area, Don Jackson of Sault Ste. Marie, whose talk on Chief Shingwauk and Native history held us spellbound, Margaret Angus of Kingston, who unassumingly and with quiet dedication has spent most of her life studying and preserving our history ... and many, many others.

By the end of February, we believed more strongly than ever that Ontario's greatest resource is its people.

PART TWO:
THE VIEW FROM THE GRASSROOTS

The Task Force's consultations have made two points very clear. First, among the people who met us or sent us submissions, there is considerable interest in the anniversaries of the Heritage Years and wide support for the idea that both the provincial government and local communities should observe these dates — and the province's history as a whole — with various programs and events. Secondly, few people want a repetition of the 1984 Bicentennial, with its fireworks, parties and parades. Instead, there is a general consensus that Heritage Years programs should cost little, revolve primarily around local initiatives, and be of enduring value.

This section of the report summarizes what people told us in their submissions and presentations. Specifically, it examines the extent of support for possible Heritage Years initiatives, as well as the reasons why people believe that Heritage Years anniversaries should be commemorated. It also explores the public's vision of what the Heritage Years should be like, and lists some of the ideas mentioned to us as possible local and provincial projects during the years 1991-1993.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE HERITAGE YEARS

In a brief presented to the Task Force in Peterborough on February 9, Trent University historian Elwood Jones indicated that the anniversaries of the Heritage Years offered the people of Ontario a chance to discover their own past. Describing the past as a "foreign land" where "people did things differently," Jones claimed that "with the right arrangements, perhaps with a sensitive government as travel agent, it is possible to travel there, perhaps even first class. Events can provide windows to see how people acted and interacted, and what people believed and felt. The Heritage Years offer the opportunity to open windows to the past for everybody. The government can do much to make it possible to travel in that foreign land. And we can all be richer for the experience."

Professor Jones is not alone in feeling this way. In a letter to the Task Force dated February 6, Professor Harry Turner of McMaster University, a specialist in Canadian history and author of a forthcoming book on the history of Upper Canada, wrote: "I do [not] think that whatever is undertaken need be quite as elaborate as was ventured in 1984. But something more modest and focussed on the more important of the anniversaries would be not only justifiable but also of great public value. We live at a time when the present is overwhelmingly with us. Reminders that Ontario has a collective past could help restore some balance."

Those are two of the people who gave their full support to the idea that the Heritage Years anniversaries should be commemorated in some way. But there are countless others. *Everyone* who appeared before the Task Force took the position that the Heritage Years anniversaries were of crucial significance to the province and could not possibly go unobserved. Many also commended the Premier for considering such a project and for establishing the Task Force to gauge the public's views; a representative of the Kingston Historical Society said that he wished the federal government took our history — and the need for consultation with local communities on subjects of historical importance — as seriously. Furthermore, of the roughly 200 submissions to the Task Force, only *three* questioned the wisdom of marking the anniversaries of the Heritage Years.

Enthusiasm for observing milestone dates in our history is also reflected in the plans now underway to celebrate events of local significance in the 1991-1993 period. As already indicated, Windsor is planning to celebrate its centennial in 1992; London has struck a committee to organize celebrations for its 1993 bicentennial; Niagara-on-the-Lake also has a committee in place to plan special events for the Heritage Years; and Kingston is busy organizing programs to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, the sesquicentennial of the convening of the Parliament of the United Canadas, the bicentennial of St. George's Cathedral, and other events. We have noted as well Mayor Sylvia Sutherland's decision to strike a Heritage Years committee in Peterborough to plan local events, and Mayor Robert Morrow's announcement that he was willing to do the same in Hamilton.

The decision of local municipalities to strike committees charged with organizing celebratory events raises another important point — namely, that support for Heritage Years initiatives is not confined to the "heritage sector" alone. Municipal officials in Windsor, London, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Kingston, Peterborough and Hamilton are just as interested as LACAC members, historical societies and other heritage groups in observing Heritage Years anniversaries. The same is true of other cities where Heritage Years events are not at the moment planned. In Ottawa, Mayor James Durrell, Chairman Andrew Haydon of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Jean Pigott of the National Capital Commission strongly supported the idea of Heritage Years programs. Mayors Peter Wong of Sudbury and Jack Masters of Thunder Bay also indicated that, if in fact the province decided to undertake Heritage Years projects, they would be willing to assist.

Other groups without a direct connection to heritage matters such as Native people, Francophones and multicultural organizations — took the same stand. Bob Watts of the Union of Ontario Indians, Dean Jacobs of the Walpole Island Heritage Centre, the Can-Am Indian Friendship Centre in Windsor, Le Carrefour Francophone, the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, Le Centre Francophone de Sault Ste. Marie, L'Association des Francophones du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario — all said unequivocally that the Heritage Years deserved to be marked in a special way, and that they were prepared to play a part.

Clearly, there are many people in this province anxious to get on with the job of setting plans in motion to ensure that the Heritage Years do not pass unnoticed. They have different ideas on the kinds of projects that should be undertaken, but all agree on one central point: the anniversaries of the Heritage Years need to be observed both by local communities and by the provincial government.

WHY OBSERVE THE HERITAGE YEARS?

Enthusiasm for the Heritage Years, the Task Force believes, stems from several sources. One is a deep commitment to history and heritage both for their own sake and for their value in strengthening our sense of identity. Another is the conviction that marking Heritage Years anniversaries, and learning more about our past in general, will increase sensitivity to heritage issues and the problems of the heritage community. Still another is the view that the Heritage Years, by offering us the opportunity to learn more about each other, will help to draw the people of this province closer together.

The Value of Heritage

As already pointed out, the people who appeared before the Task Force were immensely proud of Ontario's past and, more particularly, of the past of their own communities. This attachment to our history was most evident in Windsor, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Kingston, but we saw it throughout the province. Ontario's museums, art galleries, historical societies, LACACs and other heritage institutions would simply not exist were it not for thousands of people who are inspired by a strong commitment to the cause of preserving our past.

The reasons for this commitment are seldom articulated; it is a subject, after all, that is difficult to put into words. Yet some of the people who made presentations to the Task Force did try to explain why history was so important to them — and should be to all of us. Mayor Sylvia Sutherland of Peterborough said that observing historic dates was a worthwhile exercise because in so doing we show "an awareness of our past, of these events and individuals that have contributed to the making of this province, and the making of our individual communities." Professor Elwood Jones of Trent University agreed, claiming that the "celebration of the heritage years will allow the people of Ontario to understand our past more effectively than ever before: to sense the diversity of our roots, to share the visions and accomplishments, and to experience how people felt, thought and made decisions, both ordinary and extraordinary."

In essence, both Mayor Sutherland and Professor Jones are arguing that a knowledge of our past can help us better understand where we have come from and where we are going. This sense of identity and purpose is a precious thing in a rapidly changing, disjointed world where so many of us feel divorced from our roots and from each other, and no one understands that point more clearly than the heritage community. Several people told us that preserving our past and promoting a greater awareness of it should be one of government's main priorities, for if we lose our history we will have lost our soul. Allan Anderson, local historian and

President of the Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury Historical Society, was very impassioned on this subject, declaring that "nothing could be more important than spending money on heritage and history."

The same point was made, albeit in a different way, by Richard Alway, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Detecting a growing worry in the country that we are losing our sense of identity and purpose, Alway suggested to the Task Force that an Ontario decision to commemorate the Heritage Years anniversaries would be a modest but still positive step in a much needed effort to remind us of our roots.

This belief in the link between appreciating our history and understanding ourselves explains why so many people give their enthusiastic support to the Heritage Years initiatives. Robert Fraser of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* indicated to the Task Force that marking these anniversaries was vital because, quite simply, "we must use every opportunity to raise the profile of heritage in Ontario" — an argument that was also made by Michael Baker of the Heritage London Foundation, Susan Hoffman of the Waterloo Historical Society, Nina Chapple of the Hamilton LACAC, Su Murdoch of the Simcoe County Archives, Taina Hordy of the Thunder Bay Multicultural Centre, and many others. Underlying this chorus of approval for Heritage Years projects is the conviction that such projects offer the opportunity to increase our understanding of our past, and hence of ourselves. As a result, so the reasoning goes, we would be making a fatal mistake to ignore them.

Addressing the Problems of the Heritage Community

In a brief submitted to the Task Force in Windsor on February 5, the Windsor Heritage Study Group, representing the Essex County Historical Society, the Essex County Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, and the Southwestern Ontario Archivists Association, focused on the principal problems of the heritage community. Claiming that funding for heritage activities was woefully inadequate and that changes to the Ontario Lotteries Act will "siphon funds away from culture and recreation and over to health and other more malleable priorities," the Group warned of the crisis facing the "heritage infrastructure." Because of chronic underfunding, it argued, "local archives, museums, and libraries are hard pressed to meet the demand for access to and interpretation of local heritage." To compound matters, the Group argued, important archaeological sites are being destroyed daily, and the province's documentary heritage was also in danger of being lost forever because of the absence of a regional network of archives. In its view, the only conclusion that can be drawn from all of this is that "lack of attention to heritage concerns, reduced commitment to heritage funding programs — in other words, lack of real provincial partnership with local government and the private sector has led to a dramatically reduced ability to collect, preserve, interpret, and otherwise make accessible Ontario's Heritage."

To address these problems, the Windsor Heritage Group made several recommendations. Some of these called for a variety of new funding programs; others called for new local history curriculum guidelines in the school system, the inclusion of archaeological components in environmental impact studies, and the designation of appropriate areas of the province as targeted regions for heritage development. Such measures, the Group concluded, "are intended to give Ontario's past a more secure future."

Others expressed similar concerns, although not in such a detailed manner. The need for regional archives was emphasized by several people, including Su Murdoch of the Simcoe County Archives and Elwood Jones of Trent University. Ian Wilson, the Archivist of Ontario, made an eloquent plea for a new provincial archives building and warned that the inadequate state of the present building was placing the province's heritage in danger of destruction. Barbara Craig, President of the Ontario Council of Archives, noted that local archives receive no provincial assistance whatsoever and stressed the importance of remedying this state of affairs as soon as possible. The Ontario Museum Association urged the province to increase operating grants for local museums, which, it said, were having a difficult time surviving from day to day.

LACAC representatives raised other issues. Again and again, the Task Force was told that the province is in desperate need of a new and stronger Heritage Act. Without it, we were warned, historic buildings across Ontario would continue to fall victim to the wrecker's ball, and LACACs, already dispirited, would feel more and more helpless. Other recommendations made to us by LACAC representatives included the introduction of a provincial, three-year plan to encourage all municipalities to establish LACACs and to strengthen the heritage conservation sections of their official plans (or add such sections, as the case may be); the compilation of a provincial registry of designated buildings under the Heritage Act; new funding programs to assist LACACs; greater financial assistance to owners of heritage buildings; and the coordination of rules and regulations of MCC grants for heritage preservation with the requirements and regulations of other ministries, such as the Ministry of Housing.

While each of the groups mentioned above has a slightly different perspective on the problems of the heritage community, all agree that the crisis in the "heritage infrastructure" is very real. Not surprisingly, then, it is their view that the Heritage Years provides a good opportunity to address the chronic problem of underfunding, the weakness of the present Heritage Act and other issues. Indeed, the Windsor Heritage Study Group goes farther and argues that fundamental changes to heritage funding and policy are a *sine qua non* of successful Heritage Years programs.

Yet, that said, there is a consensus that observing the anniversaries of the Heritage Years would be a good idea even if all the problems of the heritage community were not solved in the years 1991-1993. The people in this community are realistic; they know that there are heavy and competing demands on the provincial purse, and that solutions to all their longstanding difficulties particularly, their need for more money — are unlikely to be implemented during a three-year period. There

goal, then, is not just to use the Heritage Years as an occasion to obtain all the items on their "wish list." Rather, they believe that commemorating the anniversaries of the Heritage Years will raise the profile of heritage and increase sensitivity to modern-day heritage issues. For that reason alone, they take the position that marking the anniversaries of the Heritage Years is an idea worthy of their support. From their perspective, Heritage Years programs will create a climate in which greater public support for heritage will pave the way, in the long term, for solutions to their problems.

This view, again, was not articulated in so many words; still, it was often implied in the presentations made to us. Ian Wilson of the Archives of Ontario said as much when he noted that his problem, as Archivist of Ontario, was that few people actually knew what an archives was, and that Heritage Years programs would be a success if they did nothing else than promote a greater awareness of the important role archives play in the preservation of our past. A similar stand was taken by Margaret May, Jan Schroer and Paul Martinovich of the Ontario Museum Association. When we noted that all the needs of Ontario museums were unlikely to be addressed during the Heritage Years, the OMA representatives agreed that Heritage Years programs would fill a useful purpose simply by expanding popular awareness of the value of heritage.

Bringing People Together

The last source of the public's support for the Heritage Years is directly tied to its anxiety about the present and the future.

We have already alluded to Richard Alway's belief that there is a growing sense of malaise among Canadians, and that this malaise — difficult to define but very real all the same — appears to be rooted in the gnawing concern that we are losing sight of identity and purpose as a people. In the course of our travels and consultations, we too caught glimpses of the public's anxiety about the gradual erosion of our national identity. We also began to realize that the public's unease has another cause: a sense of hurt among large numbers of people.

This sense of hurt was evident among Native people, who continue to feel marginalized and excluded from the mainstream of our society. It was also prevalent in northern Ontario, where isolation from the centres of economic and political power gives rise to a palpable feeling of alienation. But it was most acute among Francophones.

We arrived in northern Ontario just after Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay had created a storm of controversy by declaring their cities unilingually English. In light of this, we expected Francophones in these communities to be boiling with anger. They may well be, but the Francophones who met with us were more bewildered and hurt than angry. Seeing themselves as the victims of intolerance, they were beginning to feel that they were unwanted in communities they had always called home.

Representatives of Le Centre Francophone de Sault Ste. Marie said that two of their Francophone friends had recently been told on the street to stop speaking French in public. Another Francophone, representing L'Association des Francophones du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario, said that she was now hearing people exclaim that local Francophones should return to Quebec. She found the argument difficult to fathom; she herself had been born and raised in Hearst, Ontario, and had never lived in Quebec.

Against this backdrop, the Task Force repeatedly heard the view that the province, by fostering a greater understanding of our history during the Heritage Years, would help to draw us together as a people. Native people told us that Heritage Years programs could make the population as a whole more aware of the Native contribution to Ontario history and of the concerns of Native people today. Northerners of various ethnic backgrounds emphasized the need to create bonds between northern and southern Ontario, and indicated that Heritage programs designed with this goal in mind would be immensely valuable. Francophones argued passionately that intolerance was rooted in ignorance and that the anniversaries of the Heritage Years provided a golden opportunity to break down the barriers between the peoples of Ontario. By learning more about each other, they said, we would learn how to live together in harmony and with mutual respect.

The value of heritage as a tool in the promotion of understanding and tolerance was best expressed by the Multicultural History Society of Ontario and the Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. The Multicultural History Society of Ontario said in its brief that Heritage Years programs which recognize the "multicultural nature of the province's past" would serve "not only to give a deeper and richer texture to Ontario's history than is sometimes given, but also to increase the sense of belonging in the province of the present multicultural population." The Advisory Council put it much the same way: "We believe that, by involving all Ontarians to participate in the celebration of our collective heritage, we will help people to understand and own elements of our common past, which are unfamiliar and, therefore, foreign to them. Ultimately, this ownership of our rich, common heritage will be the most practical way of helping people of all walks of life to understand the diversity and unity that characterize Ontario and Canada. It is a very effective way of promoting multiculturalism and citizenship."

THE SHAPE OF THE HERITAGE YEARS

The people we heard from, then, want to commemorate Heritage Years anniversaries because of their commitment to heritage, their desire to increase sensitivity to heritage issues, and their belief in the potential of heritage to assist in bringing all of us together.

That leaves a few basic questions: What kind of programs do people favour for the Heritage Years? How do they think the Heritage Years should be organized and funded? In sum, what is their view of the shape of the Heritage Years?

The following section attempts to answer these questions by highlighting the central elements in the public's vision of the Heritage Years.

Not Another 1984

The Ontario bicentennial in 1984 is not without defenders. Some people feel that the selection of the date 1784, rather than 1791, to mark the province's founding was the correct decision. Others claim that the bicentennial encouraged the building of community spirit and left a permanent legacy in the form of several published books on local history.

Yet, while the Task Force did hear these arguments, it more frequently heard the other side. Most historians, including J.M.S. Careless and J.K. Johnson, two of the leading experts on Upper Canada, criticized the selection of 1784 as the bicentennial date. A number of other people described the 1984 celebration as an act of political opportunism, slapped together at the last moment by the Conservative government of the day in order to showcase itself to the electorate on the eve of an election. Still others lamented the bicentennial's focus on the United Empire Loyalists, which meant that many people not descended from Loyalists or living in areas of the province not settled 200 years ago felt left out. Finally, whether people liked or the bicentennial or not, few showed any interest in repeating the kind of extravagant celebrations that were held then. The vast majority of the submissions to the Task Force expressed a preference for something more modest and low-key, and many explicitly urged us not to re-stage the parades and parties of 1984. A representative of a major historical project told us to stay away from such festivities in 1991-1993; many in the heritage community, she said, felt that they were badly burned by that kind of mindless approach to history.

Interestingly, the Task Force occasionally heard the criticism that the Heritage Years concept, like the 1984 bicentennial, is politically inspired. This criticism evaporated, however, when we pointed out that we were unlikely to have provincial elections in 1991, 1992 and 1993, and that, besides, Heritage Years programs — if there are to be any — would probably not begin until mid 1991, long after the time when most people expect a provincial election to be held.

Local Initiatives

When the Task Force asked citizens for their view of what should be done during 1991-1993, virtually everyone agreed that Heritage Years programs should focus on local initiatives.

This does not mean that people see no place for provincial projects; on the contrary, as will be shown shortly, the Task Force received several suggestions for projects which, because of their scope, would have to be funded and organized by the provincial government. What it does mean, however, is that the *principal emphasis* should be not on provincial projects but on local ones. Ontario is made up of distinct regions — east, south, central and north — and within each of these regions people tend to identify more closely with their local history than with the history of the province as a whole. As a result, we were informed, most Heritage

Years programs should be locally conceived and organized, and should encourage the widest possible local involvement. As well, local anniversaries should be emphasized as much as provincial ones. Remembering the past of every community in the province should be the main thrust of the Heritage Years.

Mayor Sylvia Sutherland of Peterborough again put it well: "Certainly we can all join in the celebration of the Constitutional Act, and of Confederation — indeed, even, I guess, in the bicentennial of Toronto. But, I think we should also be looking closer to home ... With all due respect, I think this local focus is more important in many ways than some of the suggestions made for province-wide efforts ... Here in Peterborough, we need to foster a deeper awareness of our heritage ... We need to honour our local heroes — past and present. We have much reason in this city to be happy together, and we should demonstrate that. I would ask you, as a Task Force, to encourage such local activity, locally focussed, locally organized in all our villages, towns and cities."

The Province's Role

According to the public, even in a Heritage Years program that revolves primarily around local initiatives, the provincial government has a critical role to play. In addition to organizing some provincial projects, the government will need to take responsibility for financially assisting local projects and also for coordinating these projects.

The need for coordination, we were told repeatedly, is critical. One of the common criticisms of the 1984 bicentennial is that the celebrations lacked thematic focus. Everyone agrees that the same mistake must not be made in the Heritage Years. By acting as a coordinator, and by providing expert advice to local communities, the government will ensure that Heritage Years events at the community level meet certain basic criteria and are united by common themes.

Enduring Value

What are these basic criteria and common themes? Near unanimity prevails on this question as on many others. First, there is a widespread belief that Heritage Years programs, whether at the provincial level or in local communities, should be of enduring value. Instead of the festive celebrations that marked 1984, people want projects that carry real meaning. They also believe very strongly that, after the Heritage Years are passed, we should have something to show for our efforts. At all costs, they say, we should avoid having a big party which will be soon forgotten once it's over. The Heritage Years should leave a lasting legacy for the future.

Funding

While some groups want the province to use the Heritage Years as an occasion to increase funding to the heritage sector, their demands have to set against a general lack of interest — born, perhaps, of realistic expectations — in undertaking an immensely costly province-wide celebration. Over the last three months the Task Force has certainly been presented with costly proposals, but it has also heard from

many in the heritage community who believe that honouring our past can and should be done without spending extravagantly. Apart from funding a few provincial initiatives, these people maintain, the government should confine its financial expenditures on Heritage Years programs to the provision of "seed money" grants to local projects.

In this connection, we remember vividly our visit to Kingston. During an entire afternoon of meetings there, not one person asked for money. To be sure, Kingstonians are expecting some money if Heritage Years programs are put in place, but they — like people in Windsor, London and Niagara-on-the-Lake — are prepared to go ahead with their local events regardless. Their attitude goes to show that, if the province does decide to play a role in observing Heritage Years anniversaries, many communities will be asking the provincial treasury not to pick up the whole cost but just to help out.

New Money

Given the widespread belief that the "heritage infrastructure" is chronically underfunded, many people indicated to the Task Force in no uncertain terms that money for Heritage Years programs will have to be new money — it must not be diverted from existing programs. To quote the Windsor Heritage Study Group: "If the celebration goes forward without the introduction of new funding and the expansion of existing programmes, the availability of MCC funding for necessary routine heritage pursuits will diminish — making a bad situation desperate."

Involve All Ontarians

Everyone agrees that every region of the province and all parts of the population need to be involved in the programs of the Heritage Years. There is also general agreement that, taken together, these programs must reflect the geographic and cultural diversity of modern-day Ontario. If these two basic criteria are met, said several people, the events of the Heritage Years will lay firm foundations for the future of our multicultural society. As Shiu Loon Kong, President of the Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, argued: "I believe the celebration of the diverse heritages of our province is both important and timely. Such celebrations, held over the course of three years, will heighten public awareness of the splendid scope of our past and the richness which we, as individuals and society, exemplify today. When all Ontarians know our identity well we will be able to progress forward with confidence, and to shape our future with a clear vision."

Native People

The importance of recognizing the Native contribution to Ontario history, and of involving Natives themselves in Heritage Years events, was a common refrain in Task Force meetings. These points were made not only by Native people — Sylvia Thompson of the Chiefs of Ontario, Bob Watts of the Union of Ontario Indians, Dean Jacobs of the Walpole Island Heritage Centre, and others — but by non-Natives as well. Jeanne Beck of the Ontario Historical Studies Series, Elwood Jones

of Trent University and Don Jackson of Algoma University were three non-Natives who emphasized the need to recognize in the Heritage Years the historical experience of Native people, and each of them also recommended Native history projects.

Native people themselves cautioned that they would have little to celebrate during the Heritage Years, except for their survival. They also stated, however, that they were eager to participate in Heritage Years programs that focused on their history and culture. Such programs, they believed, would serve to highlight the historical roots of the problems they were facing in the late 20th century, and might also help to sensitize non-Natives to their concerns.

Young People

Jean Pigott, Chairman of the National Capital Commission, told the Task Force that in its planning for the capital region the commission always looked to the future and always made the involvement of children one of its central goals. She recommended that Heritage Years planners do likewise. After all, children *are* the future.

Countless other people conveyed the same message and elaborated on it, noting that children could best be involved in Heritage Years activities through the educational system. This belief in the important role the school system could play in the Heritage Years led to a number of suggestions for education-related projects, from essay writing competitions to student exchanges and the introduction of new curriculum material on Canadian history.

Capitalizing on Existing Resources

Heritage organizations frequently suggested to the Task Force that, whenever possible, Heritage Years programs should "piggy-back" on existing events and resources. For example, local museums, festivals and the like might be encouraged — with modest financial assistance — to lend a Heritage Years focus to their events and displays. Similarly, touring historical and art exhibits organized by major museums and art galleries could be highlighted in Heritage Years publicity material.

In the festivals sector, the people who supported this kind of piggy-backing included Doug Little, Chairman of the Leacock Summer Festival and President of Festivals Ontario, the Canada Day Citizens' Committee in Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Madge Chan of the Multicultural Association of Northwestern Ontario. Among museums, archives and art galleries, the idea's supporters included the Royal Ontario Museum, the Art Gallery of Ontario and the National Archives of Canada, all of which have extensive touring exhibit programs. Several representatives of local museums also responded favourably to the idea.

Tourism

There is no doubt in the minds of the people who spoke to the Task Force that Heritage Years programs have significant tourism potential. The one qualification they raised is that this potential would be realized only if the provincial government takes responsibility for publicizing local Heritage Years activities. One of the examples given was homecoming events. Local communities could organize such events, but they would not have the ability to publicize them — and, of course, if they couldn't get the word out, no one would come home. The province would have to take responsibility for this end of the operation, perhaps by promoting a "Come Home to Ontario" campaign.

A particularly popular idea for realizing the tourism potential of the Heritage Years was the publication of a calendar of local events, distributed province-wide. Such a calendar, it was felt, would be invaluable in letting people inside and outside the province know what was happening and where.

PROJECT IDEAS

The Task Force received hundreds of suggestions for Heritage Years projects, both at the provincial level and in the local community. Some of these suggestions have already been mentioned, but it may useful at this point to offer a summary of the key ones. A complete list is provided in Appendix B.

Provincial Projects

In terms of provincial initiatives, a few large capital projects were suggested, including construction of a new building for the Archives of Ontario, the establishment of a series of regional archives in the province, the renovation of the Legislative Building at Queen's Park, and a documentary film on Ontario history.

Among the other provincial projects mentioned were: a royal visit in June 1991, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Constitutional Act; a special cabinet meeting on July 8, 1992, at Kingston, the site where 200 years earlier to the day Lieutenant Governor Simcoe and members of his Executive Council were sworn in; a special commemoration (organized in collaboration with Niagara-on-the-Lake) in September 1992 to mark the first session of the first legislature; new heritage funding programs and changes to heritage policy (particularly a new Heritage Act); military band tattoos; a variety of Simcoe-related events in the United Kingdom; touring historical/art exhibits and theatrical productions; historic re-enactments; videos and radio and television "vignettes" on Ontario history; major conferences, drawing people from across the province; essay-writing competitions (with the winners to be introduced to members of the Royal Family during their June 1991 visit); new curriculum material on Canadian history for use in the schools; the development of a citizenship development program for the educational system; student exchanges; financial assistance to major publication projects such as the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; and a provincial calendar of Heritage Years events.

Local Projects

The suggestions for local projects were also numerous. They included: museum exhibits; local history publications; oral history projects; festivals; seminars, workshops and conferences (drawing people from the local community only); homecomings and reunions; walking tours; militia musters; sports tournaments; heritage articles in the local press; genealogical research; special church services; dedication ceremonies; "record retrieval" campaigns (to encourage people to uncover old letters, photographs and so on); historic re-enactments (on a smaller scale than provincial ones); heritage contests in the local press (to test knowledge of our past and elicit suggestions for local projects); upgrading of old cemeteries; appointment of official town historians; tree plantings; and local plaquing programs for historic private homes.

PART THREE:
REVIEWING THE RECORDS

An essential part of the Task Force's work was examining the research base which Heritage Years planners could draw upon in organizing programs and events. This research base consists of lists of anniversaries prepared by MCC, local communities and heritage institutions, and information, both published and unpublished, on how other jurisdictions have approached similar anniversaries.

THE MCC ANNIVERSARY LIST

In the introduction we noted that the MCC list of provincial anniversaries contains 172 anniversaries divided according to a variety of thematic categories: from arts and communications to agriculture, sports and multicultural subjects. Extraordinarily broad in the range of themes it covers, the list also reflects the multicultural fabric of modern Ontario and is representative of all parts of the province (see Appendix C). Some of the major anniversaries of provincial significance have been mentioned elsewhere in this report, but there are also others that are of special importance to specific regions and ethnic groups.

To obtain a sense of the comprehensiveness of the MCC list, one need not pore over the complete document. A quick glance is sufficient, revealing anniversaries such as the following: the 60th anniversary (November 12, 1931) of the opening in Toronto of Maple Leaf Gardens; the 150th anniversary (1841) of the birth in Galt of Joseph Emm Seagram, who founded the Waterloo distillery that has gained an international market; the 200th anniversary (September 24, 1791) of the birth in Pennsylvania of Samuel Lount, a reformer who was executed for his part in the rebellion of 1837-38; the 60th anniversary (December 11, 1931) of the Statute of Westminster under which the Canadian Parliament was given legislative equality with that of Great Britain; the 100th anniversary (November 14, 1991) of the birth in Alliston of Sir Frederick Banting, who with Charles Best, J.J.R. Macleod and J.B. Collip isolated and purified insulin; the 75th anniversary (July 8, 1917) of the death in Algonquin Park of painter Tom Thomson; the 75th anniversary (November 22, 1917) of the formation of the National Hockey League; the 100th anniversary (April 8, 1893) of the birth in Toronto of Mary Pickford, "America's sweetheart."

For anniversaries of significance to local communities, consider this small sample: the 175th anniversary (1816) of the estabishment of the Perth settlement by Scottish immigrants and discharged soldiers; the 175th anniversary (August 13, 1816) of Lord Selkirk's seizure of Fort William (Thunder Bay), headquarters of the North West Company, in retaliation for the Company's violent opposition to his settlement in the Red River Valley; the 50th anniversary (November 1, 1941) of the opening of the Rainbow Bridge in Niagara Falls; the 25th anniversary (1967) of the opening near Midland of Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, a reconstruction of the 17th-century Jesuit settlement; the 125th anniversary (1867) of the opening of the first gold mine

in the province at Eldorado; the 150th anniversary (1842) of the completion of the Cornwall Canal, which provided the impetus for Cornwall's development into an industrial centre; the 125th anniversary (1868) of the beginning of construction on the Dawson Road, a vital route running from the shore of Thunder Bay to Lake Shebandowan.

As for anniversaries reflecting the multicultural character of Ontario, here are a few: the 60th anniversary (October 8, 1931) of the death in Toronto of Luigi von Kunits, an Austrian immigrant who in 1922 formed the New Symphony orchestra (now the Toronto Symphony); the 150th anniversary (1841) of the establishment near present-day Dresden of the British American Institute, a vocational school for fugitive slaves, by Josiah Henson and a group of abolitionists; the 30th anniversary (1962) of the establishment in Toronto of the Jamaican Canadian Association; the 20th anniversary (1972) of the staging in Toronto of the first Estonian World Festival; the 20th anniversary (1973) of the founding in Toronto of Black Theatre Canada; the 25th anniversary (1968) of the passage of Bills 140 and 141, which opened the way for the creation of complete French educational programs in bilingual or separate French schools; the 60th anniversary (1933) of the construction of a permanent headquarters for the Sudbury branch of the Ukrainian National Federation; and the 225th anniversary (thought to be 1768) of the birth of Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chief who died fighting on the British side in the War of 1812.

Clearly, the MCC list of Heritage Years anniversaries is an impressive document. We are struck by the amount of work that went into the research for the list, and we would like to congratulate the people responsible — the staff in the Ministry's Heritage Branch — for a job well done.

Yet, for all its strengths, the MCC list was never meant to be definitive. We believe that, if the government decides to go ahead with Heritage Years programs, MCC should endeavour to add to its list of anniversaries. Special attention, we feel, should be paid to increasing the number of anniversaries involving women, members of cultural minority groups, and northern Ontario. An attempt should also be made to expand the number of local anniversaries. The list is solid in all these areas, but it could still be improved. Indeed, given the public's commitment to anniversaries involving local communities and specific cultural groups, no effort should be spared to improve it along these lines.

OTHER LISTS

The MCC list is the only one that covers the province as a whole. However, the Task Force also received information from a variety of individuals and organizations on anniversaries of significance to specific communities and groups. We learned, for instance, that 1992 is the 175th anniversary of the Military and Naval Establishments at Penetanguishene; that 1991 is the 150th anniversary of the Kingston Police Force, the oldest police force in Ontario and the second oldest in Canada (the Newfoundland Constabulary is the oldest); that 1991 is the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Ukrainian immigrants to Canada; and that 1991 is the 175th anniversary of the founding of Hamilton.

There are many more such dates. Ian Bowering, Curator of the Invararden Regency Cottage Museum in Cornwall, gave us three pages of anniversaries for Cornwall and the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; and similarly detailed lists on Francophone anniversaries were provided by Le Carrefour Francophone and Claude Bordeleau of La Groupe d'Histoire et de Genealogie des Mille-Iles.

Nevertheless, since it was only the creation of the Task Force that prompted many groups to begin compiling lists of anniversaries, research on this subject is still in a nascent stage. As we state in Part Five (recommendation 8), it is our view that, if plans for provincial government involvement in the Heritage Years are put in place, an important part of such plans should be a campaign to encourage local communities and groups to research their own anniversaries. The lists generated as a result could be submitted to a central registry for distribution across the province.

The willingness — and ability — of people across the province to research their historic anniversaries is very evident. Encouragement by the province would prompt a flurry of interest in our history.

ANNIVERSARIES IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

In the event that the provincial government decides to take a part in marking the anniversaries of the Heritage Years, it would do well to observe the experience of other jurisdictions in observing similar occasions.

The discussion below reviews the records of several jurisdictions in marking significant anniversaries in their pasts: British Columbia, in 1958, 1966 and 1971; Manitoba, in 1970; Prince Edward Island in 1973; Alberta, in 1980; Saskatchewan, in 1980; Ontario, in 1984; New Brunswick, in 1984; Canada, in 1967; and the United States, in 1976 and 1987-1991. While the above cases are different from each other in many respects, a study of them does yield useful information on what works best in observing such anniversaries.

In conducting this study, we do not mean to suggest that the provincial and national anniversaries mentioned should be viewed as models for the Heritage Years; on the contrary, as will be shown later, we see the Heritage Years in a much different, and much more subdued, light. What we rather mean to indicate is that, in terms of general approaches to observing historic anniversaries, these celebrations offer helpful hints.

British Columbia, 1958, 1966 and 1971

Besides participating in the Canadian centennial of 1967, British Columbia has celebrated three provincial centennials. In 1958 it celebrated the centennial of the creation of the mainland colony of British Columbia (the separate colony of Vancouver Island had been created eight years earlier). In 1966 it celebrated the centennial of the merger of the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. And in 1971 it celebrated the centennial of the establishment of the province of British Columbia.

In the case of the first centennial, planning began intensively in 1956 with the passage of the Centennial Celebration Act and the creation of the B.C. Centennial Committee. Subsequently, seventeen sub-committees were established under the Centennial Committee, and local committees, eventually numbering 333, emerged across the province. The local committees remained autonomous, receiving suggestions from the central board but using only those that fitted with their own plans.

The programs of the 1958 centennial fell into three categories: Projects '58, a series of provincially sponsored programs (symphony tours, travelling musical and theatrical productions, a history caravan, historic re-enactments, local history publications); local celebrations which were funded at the level of 40 cents per capita; and local projects of more permanent value, such as new parks and playgrounds, community centres, libraries and museums, which were funded with matching grants at a level of 60 cents per capita. In total, matching grants were awarded to 344 projects, and the total cost for the entire centennial celebration was just under $3 million.

For the 1966 centennial, as well as for British Colombia's participation in the national centennial of 1967, the same types of programs and procedures were followed. But there were new wrinkles, the most important of which were the holding of regional meetings to ensure better communication with local communities, and the formation of new provincial sub-committees designed to encourage the involvement of women and Native people. Permanent legacies to the province as a result of these centennials — apart from more parks, libraries, community halls and the like — were a new provincial museum and archives complex and, adjoining the Legislative Buildings, Confederation Gardens. No figures are available for the total cost of the celebrations in these years.

The centennial of provincial status in 1971 appears to have been organized in the same way. Although it was a quieter affair than the earlier centennials, valuable work was done. More books on British Columbia history were published, important exhibitions were held, and progress was made in staffing and supporting museums built in previous centennials. Again, the cost of the celebration is unknown.

A student of anniversary celebrations, Robert G. Hartje, has praised British Columbia's centennials, noting that all of them were characterized by "sensitive leadership, a well-defined historical perspective, superb planning, fine organization, and varied projects and programs" (Hartje, *Centennial USA: Pathways to Celebration*, 171). Hartje is especially impressed with the permanent effects of the centennial on the province's cultural life. The number of museums, libraries and art galleries in British Columbia increased from 14 in 1952 to 124 in 1971 (Hartje, 187).

Manitoba, 1970

Manitoba's centennial celebrations in 1970 were organized by the Manitoba Centennial Corporation, the same body that had planned the province's participation in the national centennial of 1967. Under its umbrella were a number of committees with responsibility for various programs. As in British Columbia, local committees — 216 in total — played an important role in conceiving and implementing projects, and regional meetings were held frequently to facilitate local planning.

Centennial organizers in Manitoba displayed a genius for publicity, communicating their message through public relations firms, press releases, centennial brochures, speakers' bureaus, information centres and radio and television. And they had a lot to publicize. The events of the centennial fell into six basic categories: Festival '70, which focused on the arts (mainly musical and theatrical performances as well as art exhibitions); Sports '70 (international, national and provincial championships, a "Try for '70" campaign that resembled today's Participaction, canoe trips, a snowmobile goodwill tour into northern Manitoba); Heritage '70, consisting of publication projects, interfaith activities, special school programs on Manitoba heritage, and a centennial caravan highlighting the province's past and present; Youth '70, which encouraged youth involvement in the centennial through school twinnings, student exchanges and conferences; Homecoming '70 — invitations were extended to more than 5,000 expatriate Manitobans to return home for the centennial; and Recognition '70, a program of awards to Manitoban citizens, with a special emphasis on the farming community.

New buildings — concert halls, art galleries, theatres libraries, museums — arose throughout the province during the centennial. It is not known how much the centennial cost, but the revenue came from four sources: the federal government, the province, local communities, and a public fundraising drive known as the Centennial Citizens' Campaign. Whatever was spent, the expense seems to have been worth it. Hartje, referring to Manitoba, claims that "the variety of events, the enthusiasm of the leaders and the participants, and the money raised to promote various activities show the impact a centennial can make and the excitement it can stimulate" (Hartje, 171-72).

Prince Edward Island, 1973

The Task Force was unable to discover much information about Prince Edward Island's centennial in 1973. We do know, however, that the centennial was organized by a central Centennial Commission and forty-eight local committees representing cities, towns, villages and rural areas. The centennial was financed by the federal and provincial governments, special attention was paid to the tourism potential of the festivities, and 100 capital projects of a "lasting nature" — to quote the official calendar of events — were undertaken. Without a doubt, it was a hectic year, with more than 700 programs scheduled. The emphasis of the programming was overwhelmingly on festive celebrations, indeed, the theme of the centennial was "Let's Have a Party." The programs implemented included community

improvement competitions, exhibits, concerts, sporting events, conventions of various kinds, church services, parades and picnics.

Alberta, 1980

Alberta's 75th anniversary in 1980 was a lavish affair, costing approximately $75 million. Strangely enough, however, it was no no more successful — according to some, much less successful — than the smaller-scale celebration held in the province of Saskatchewan during the same year.

A lack of lead-time for strategic planning was probably one reason why Alberta's anniversary organizers ran into problems: serious planning began only in May 1979, six months before the anniversary was due to begin. Responsibility for anniversary events lay with the Alberta '75 Commission, which reported to a Cabinet Committee. The Commission, with sixty staff members, had several sub-committees under it handling different kinds of programming, and there were also many local committees across the province. Of the Commissions's total budget, which came out of the Alberta Heritage Fund, roughly $41 million was directed to local municipalties, Indian bands and Metis settlements, and school boards; more than $8 million was channelled to projects organized by individuals and organizations; and the remainder was spent on government-sponsored programs, such as a major homecoming campaign, artistic events and — the jewel of the package — Mel Hurtig's Canadian Encyclopedia.

Apart from the Encyclopedia and the Festival of the Arts project, which encouraged local festivals and sponsored provincial tours by performing artists, there seems to have been a heavy emphasis on partying and celebratory events such as historic re-enactments, special ceremonies, sports contests, picnics, fairs, parades and pageants, and considerably less attention to projects designed to enhance understanding of the past and to plan for the future. The celebration also seems to have been characterized by a lack of focus and inadequate coordination.

Within Alberta itself, there was considerable criticism of the celebration. A complaint often heard was that Saskatchewan's celebration was having a profound effect on that province, while in Alberta, where far more money was being spent, there seemed to be little to show for all the dollars and effort.

Saskatchewan, 1980

If Saskatchewan's 75th anniversary was viewed enviously by many Albertans, there was good reason. From beginning to end, the celebration in Saskatchewan was well conceived and expertly organized. And it was all done relatively inexpensively: the total cost was just over $7 million.

Preparations for the celebration began a full two years in advance. In June 1978 the Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee Corporation (also known as Celebrate Saskatchewan) was created as a crown corporation responsible, as its official report says, for "co-ordinating, promoting, and implementing a wide range of celebration programs with the emphasis on the local community level." By 1980 Celebrate

Saskatchewan had a staff of thirty and five separate divisions — Promotions, Regional Operations, Public Programming, Private Programming and Administration. There were six regional offices to encourage local programming, and the astonishing total of 659 local committees representing 876 communities. Programming was divided into four categories: provincial activities coordinated by government departments and Celebrate Saskatchewan; private-sector programs; individual and family events and activities; and community projects organized by local groups.

In terms of funding, Community Incentive Grants — a matching grants program directed at communities — proved very successful in facilitating local programming. Under the program, a community first had to establish a celebration committee which was representative of its population and various interests. That committee would undertake to organize three projects which met the following guidelines: the projects had to involve large numbers of people; they should focus on the themes of heritage (the past), celebration (the present) and vision (the future); and one of the three projects should have some long-term benefits for the community. If Celebrate Saskatchewan approved of the projects, the local committee would be eligible to receive a Community Incentive Grant. Most of these grants were in the nature of seed money designed to stimulate community involvement. There was also a Discretionary Fund which assisted projects that were greater than local in scope; grants awarded from this fund averaged from $1,500-2,500. Finally, capital construction projects were not eligible under either program.

More than 3,200 events and projects were undertaken at the individual, group, community and provincial levels. Extremely varied and, in many cases, ingenious, they included: awards to pioneering farm families and farm women; research into homestead records; student interviews of their grandparents; radio dramas; a major two-volume history of Saskatchewan and countless local history publications; touring performances by Saskatchewan artists; public forums on social and political issues; festivals; museum exhibits; new curriculum material on Saskatchewan history for the school system; and student exchanges between the northern and southern parts of the province.

According to Celebrate Saskatchewan, its chief functions were to promote, support and recognize "the work and ideas" of individuals, families, groups and communities, and also to "oversee projects of a provincial nature to ensure that there is total coverage and that each individual and every segment of our society is involved in the 1980 celebrations in meaningful ways." It certainly succeeded. Marked by good leadership, a sound organization built upon the principles of local initiative and central coordination, and innovative programming that combined festive and more "serious" events, the celebration inspired an extraordinary level of participation at the local level.

The celebration also had concrete economic benefits. Thanks to an aggressive tourism advertising campaign, both inside and outside the province, Celebrate Saskatchewan could boast: "Hotels and motels, particularly in Regina and Saskatoon, had a 10 to 15 percent increase in occupancy. Motorcoach operators

showed a five percent increase in passenger volumes. Air Canada and Pacific Western Airlines had a six percent increase. Provincial highway campground use increased 15 percent ..." In total, tourism receipts in Saskatchewan increased 13.8 per cent in 1980, compared to a national average of .05 per cent.

More intangible, but still real, was the effect of the celebration in renewing pride in the past as well as — to quote Celebrate Saskatchewan — "hope, faith and optimism for the future." Ian Wilson, who in 1980 was the Archivist of Saskatchewan, claims that "when the history of modern Saskatchewan is written, 1980 will be seen as a watershed year, marking an important transition."

Ontario, 1984

While records of Ontario's 1984 bicentennial are fragmentary, the main outlines of the story are clear enough.

The government first announced its plans for the bicentennial in mid 1982. Thereafter, the responsibility for mapping out the overall strategy fell to a Cabinet Committee under the chairmanship of the Honourable Margaret Birch, the Provincial Secretary for Social Development. Executing the plans conceived by the Cabinet Committee was the job of a small team of bicentennial coordinators operating out Queen's Park, and of regional coordinators for the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Barrie, Hamilton, London and Metropolitan Toronto. There was also a Bicentennial Advisory Commission consisting of forty-three distinguished citizens, and volunteer committees in local communities.

There were several sources of funding. A program of matching grants to municipalities, calculated on a 50 cents per capita basis and ranging from $500 to a maximum of $10,000, was administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Other funds were made available to Indian bands through the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, and to local service boards through the Ministry of Northern Affairs. In addition, the Bicentennial Wintario Grants Programme provided matching grants to a maximum of $3,000. The total cost of the bicentennial was $10 million over two years.

From the outset, then, responsibility for funding and programming was fragmented among different government ministries. As for the kinds of programs implemented, there seems to be some merit in the charge of the bicentennial's critics that there was an excessive emphasis on partying. The official calendar of events, listing activites from June to December 1984, reveals clearly that the bicentennial revolved around festive celebrations and lacked unifying themes. Set against only a handful of exhibits and conferences were a vast array of such "fun events" as fairs, sports tournaments, garden parties, firework displays, parades, picnics, square dancing, talent and fashion shows, costume balls, buggy rides, fishing derbies, historical pageants, beard-growing contests, strawberry socials, carnivals and flea markets.

In sum, the record of Ontario's bicentennial was mixed. Community spirit was indeed generated in many parts of the province, but the lack of thematic focus, and the emphasis on partying resulted in a celebration that never realized its potential to focus popular attention on the province's past and future.

New Brunswick, 1984

For New Brunswick, 1984 was a special year.

Planning for the New Brunswick bicentennial began in the early 1980s. Charged with organizing the event was the New Brunswick Bicentennial Commission, which had a staff of twenty and six separate sub-committees. With a budget of $5 million — half of that came from the federal government — it provided financial assistance to community projects, sponsored provincial initiatives, and coordinated the efforts of several government departments and agencies as well as the corporate sector.

The members of the Commission represented the various regions and cultures of the province, and they made a determined effort to involve people at the local level by holding regular regional meetings. As well, funding to local bicentennial committees and other organizations for bicentennial events accounted for 57 per cent of the Commission's total budget.

The programs of the bicentennial were divided into several categories: municipal projects; projects organized on a regional or provincial level by citizens' groups; family reunions; publications; "commissioned works" (a military tattoo, a musical review, and a lecture tour by Antonine Maillet); and special events, such Papal and Royal visits. Funding arrangements were different for each of the categories. For example, municipal projects received grants of $2,500 plus $2.00 per capita, special projects were funded to a maximum of 50 per cent of the total cost and an absolute limit of $30,000, and family reunions had a maximum grant level of $250 per family (more than 50 people had to be involved in each reunion). As in Saskatchewan, capital construction projects did not qualify for assistance.

The bicentennial's programming struck a fine balance between the festive and the serious, offering sporting events, parades and so on but also exhibitions, conferences, essay-writing contests and student exchanges. The recipe seems to have been popular. In total, more than 2,000 community groups participated in municipal projects, 380 special projects were undertaken, 181 families (involving 61,000) people took part in family reunions, and 123 books were published. All in all, although it was a relatively low-budget affair, it was very well done.

Canada, 1967

Expo '67, the Confederation Train, Bobby Gimby ... The Canadian centennial of 1967 was an event to remember.

In 1961, growing public interest in Canada's approaching birthday led to the passage of the National Centennial Act and the creation, on paper at least, of the Centennial Commission. But it was only with the appointment in 1963 of John F. Fisher — soon to be known across the land as "Mr. Canada" — as Commissioner

that the thirteen-man Centennial Commission became operational. From then on, preparations for the centennial went into gear, reaching their culmination when Prime Minister Lester Pearson lit the Centennial Flame on Parliament Hill at the stroke of midnight, January 1, 1967.

In theory, ultimate authority for the centennial rested with the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and, more particularly, the Department of the Secretary of State, but in practice the Centennial Commission ran the show. It was at the pinnacle of an elaborate structure consisting of the National Committee, an intergovernmental agency set up to assist with planning and coordination; an advisory body known as the National Conference; provincial centennial committees, which implemented federal policies while tailoring them to their own needs; and no fewer than 6,000 community committees. The Centennial Commission also had regional representatives across the country, and received advice from a national citizens' organization called the Canadian Centenary Council.

The centennial's programs were organized into four main categories: government department programs, the Centennial Projects program, the Confederation Memorial Program, and Major National projects. The variety and scope of the programs were astonishing. Government department programs resulted in — among other things — commemorative stamps and coins, films, books, lectures and exhibitions. The Centennial Projects Program (funded partly by the federal government and partly by the provinces and local communities) led to the building of more than 2,000 structures and facilities of various kinds — parks, community centres, municipal buildings, libraries, museums, art galleries, rinks, swimming pools and much more — across the country. The Confederation Memorial program, again with the costs shared by Ottawa and the provinces, led to the construction of large commemorative projects such as concert halls, art galleries and government buildings in each of the provincial and territorial capitals. The Major National Projects, funded entirely by Ottawa, were divided into 23 categories and included everything imaginable: historic re-enactments, festivals, touring musical and theatrical productions, the Centennial Train and the Centennial Caravans, canoe pageants, an Armed Forces Tattoo in forty cities, sporting events, student exchanges, conferences, community improvement schemes, publications ... the list goes on and on.

The centennial was expensive — the total cost amount to roughly $90 million — but it was also immensely successful. Robert Hartje has written that "by the end of 1967 practically every Canadian had celebrated his nation's birthday ... Frivolity had probably highlighted the average Canadian's Centenary, but his nation had made more substantial gains, not only in buildings, publications, cultural and historical innovations, but in a new spirit of what it mean to be a Canadian" (Hartje, 55). He is right.

There are many reasons for the success of the centennial. The key ones were strong organization and leadership; a good blend of central coordination and local initiative, and of festive and cultural/educational programing; effective cooperation between the federal and provincial governments; the involvement of young people and of the country's various cultural groups; and brilliant publicity. It was indeed a remarkable year.

The United States, 1976

When we cast our minds back to the bicentennial of the American Revolution, we tend to think of parades, fireworks and impassioned displays of super-patriotism. But this is not the whole story.

The first body given the responsibility of planning the bicentennial was the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, established in 1966. Dissatisfaction with its work led to the creation of a new organization, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) in 1974. ARBA was entrusted with the task of organizing the bicentennial around three central themes: Heritage '76 was to focus on the past, Festival USA on the present, and Horizons '76 on the future. Working alongside ARBA were bicentennial commissions in each of the states, and local bicentennial committees.

The bicentennial celebrations stretched from 1976-1983, but the focal point was 1976. While the total cost was great — over $50 million was spent from 1969-1977 in an extensive program of direct and matching grants, the end result was a massive mobilization of people at every level of American society. The economic spinoffs were also great; tourism revenue increased 11.2 per cent in 1975, and 12 per cent in 1976.

Billing itself as a series of "hometown affairs," the bicentennial overflowed with an endless variety of festive celebrations and programs: parades, picnics, fairs, fireworks, circuses and historic re-enactments (Paul Revere's ride, the Boston Tea Party, the Battle of Lexington and Concord). More than 4,000 such events were held over the July 2-5 weekend alone. Yet considerable emphasis was also placed on cultural and educational programming as well as on projects of long-term value. Heritage '76 programs included restorations of historic buildings, local history publications, historical exhibitions, oral history projects, conferences, films, and the National Historic Records Program, which encouraged the discovery, identification and preservation of historic documents. Under the umbrella of Festival USA were, among other things, art exhibitions, new musical compositions, special activities and events in national parks, and performances of American music, drama and dance. Horizons '76, with an eye to the future, encompassed such projects as the creation of more than 4,000 parks and nature areas, conservation efforts, urban renewal campaigns, neighbourhood clean-ups, conferences on the future of the United States, scholarship funds, educational programs for disadvantaged children, and the provision of new social services to women, the elderly and the mentally

handicapped. Finally, to ensure a multicultural focus, the bicentennial included a range of special programs — exhibits and conferences on Black and Native history, performances of Black music, the building of Native museums and libraries, and multicultural festivals. A special division of ARBA, the Bicentennial Ethnic Racial Coalition, was responsible for involving all cultural groups in the bicentennial.

When it was all over, ARBA could reflect: "Lasting contributions were made across our nation. Be they restoration or new construction, educational or cultural programs, or simply the achievement of all the diverse factions of a community having come together to work in harmony for the Bicentennial — they will remain long after the fireworks, the parades and the rhetoric have faded away." Its pride was understandable.

The United States, 1987-1991

Just as the bicentennial of the Revolution was winding down in 1983, the United States launched itself into ambitious plans for commemorating the bicentennial of its Constitution.

The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, chaired by former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, was created in 1983 to coordinate nationwide events. From 1987-1991, the Commission is focusing each year on specific chapters of the constitutional story, from the writing of the Constitution in 1787 to the passage of the Bill of Rights in 1791. Because the commemoration is to be spread evenly over five years, the Commission has decided to concentrate not on festive celebrations an official of the Commission told us that it would be impossible to sustain enthusiasm for a five-year party — but on an ambitious educational program designed to increase the public's knowledge of the history and significance of the Constitution. At this point, all states, territories and more than 2,500 communities have created committees to coordinate local events, and there are 5,000 projects underway across the nation. The Commission, with a staff of about fifty (125 during the events of 1987), has received to date almost $68 million in federal funds. The corporate sector has also been actively involved, principally through the development of special bicentennial products.

To be sure, the Commission has staged spectaculars, a notable example being the "celebration of citizenship" event on Capitol Hill on September 16, 1987 in which the President led a gathering of 140,000 Americans — and a television audience of millions — in a tribute to the Constitution. Still, the Commission is right in claiming that educational programs have predominated. These programs have included essay-writing contests; the distribution of more than twelve million "pocket constitutions"; grants in the order of $3.2 million to over 100 teacher training and curriculum development projects in 38 states; community forums on the meaning of the Constitution, videos on historic constitutional court cases; awards to journalists for stories on the bicentennial; historical exhibitions; and such major publication projects as a Congressional encyclopedia and a twenty-two volume compilation of the records of the First Congress.

What all this amounts to, in the words of Chairman Warren Burger, is a large-scale "history and civics" lesson for the American public. The Commission has expressed its hope that the "heightened awareness of the `miracle' of our Constitution will be a lasting contribution of the Bicentennial to our nation's legacy."

Weighing the Evidence

So much for our summary of the major anniversary celebrations in Canada and the United States from the late 1950s to the present. What conclusions can we draw?

Our review of the records of various jurisdictions has led us to conclude that the following ingredients are critical in any anniversary celebration: local initiative and involvement; central coordination; programs of lasting value; and an emphasis on education. Using these criteria, we believe that the most successful celebrations were Canada's centennial of 1967, the American bicentennial of 1976 and the ongoing bicentennial of 1987-1991, British Columbia's trio of anniversaries in 1958, 1966-67 and 1971, and Saskatchewan's 75th anniversary in 1980. The celebrations in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, P.E.I. and New Brunswick also had points in their favour, but in the end we were more impressed with the others.

Local initiative was a hallmark of the celebrations in Canada and the United States, but it was also evident, albeit on a smaller scale, in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. We were particularly struck by Saskatchewan's record in this regard; it set an example that anniversary celebrations in the future should strive to emulate. We were also struck by the connection between local initiative and local involvement. In each of these cases, an extraordinary level of public participation was the direct result of an organizational structure that respected the role of local communities. Encouraged to conceive and organize their own programs, people enthusiastically took up the challenge and made the celebrations their own. In the United States, the result was a volunteer movement of staggering proportions, involving all parts of the country. The same was true in the Canadian centennial and in the British Columbia and Saskatchewan celebrations.

Individuals and communities, however, also need to receive direction if the celebrations are to run smoothly and remain well focused. In the anniversary celebrations we have selected as our favourites, such direction was expertly — and sensitively — supplied through central coordinating bodies. Mistakes were undoubtedly made, but they were overwhelmingly outweighed by remarkable achievements. All of these celebrations were organized with admirable efficiency, and the people involved never lost sight of their goals.

These goals were simple. To take Canada's centennial as an example, while the events of 1967 included plenty of parades, fireworks and the like, such festivities were also balanced by a multitude of more serious programs. Underlying many of these programs were a basic conviction that the centennial should not be strictly a celebratory event but rather should also strive to have a lasting effect on the country. This conviction resulted in the construction of centennial buildings in

virtually every community, and also in a variety of programs that focused on expanding Canadians' knowledge of their past and encouraging them to look forward to the future. Centennial buildings changed the landscape; cultural and educational programming changed the way we viewed ourselves.

A variety of programs of lasting value — books, films, educational projects of various kinds — also marked the celebrations in the United States and in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. There, too, the celebrations, while not ignoring the role of festive events, placed equal emphasis on the need to leave a permanent record. The bicentennial of the American Constitution, in particular, has been marked from the beginning by a well-conceived, well-organized and ambitious program of education. The American people are not just celebrating the Constitution; they are also coming to a better understanding of it. In this sense, the bicentennial of the Constitution is a voyage of discovery for all Americans. No anniversary celebration could hope to achieve more.

These celebrations are worthy of praise for other reasons. Canada's centennial and the American bicentennials are models of how to how involve people of all cultural backgrounds, and also the young. British Columbia's centennials are case studies of how to generate enthusiasm for the past. Saskatchewan showed that an anniversary celebration does not have to be costly in order to be successful. And finally, all clearly prove that anniversary celebrations can have a remarkable impact both on individuals and on entire societies.

PART FOUR:
PLANNING THE HERITAGE YEARS

On the basis of its work over the last few months, the Task Force has reached the view that the anniversaries of the Heritage Years offer the province several opportunities that should not be ignored, and that, as a result, some kind of special programs for those years are in order. We have also come to the conclusion that the provincial government has a vital role to play in marking the anniversaries. Local communities and groups, we feel, should take responsibility for most of the initiatives, but they should be able to draw upon the assistance and advice of the provincial government.

This section of our report outlines our view of the opportunities presented by the Heritage Years. It also summarizes the options that are available to the provincial government and offers our final conclusions on what needs to be done to make the Heritage Years a success.

OPPORTUNITIES

Increasing Awareness of Ontario's Heritage

The first point we wish to make is that history *matters*. As we travelled across the province, we became more convinced than ever thanks, in part, to the fine example of people in the heritage sector — that our history defines us both as individuals and as a community. Ontario has not become what it is today simply by chance. It is the product of its past. Our values — a respect for "peace, order, and good government," a belief in individual rights, a commitment to compromise as the guiding principle of our social and poiltical life — are firmly rooted in our collective experience over the last two hundred years. Today, the evidence of that experience is everywhere, not only in old buildings, archival documents and various artifiacts, but in the very fabric of our society.

From this it follows, we believe, that there can be no more important endeavour than the study of history. Exploring our past gives us a sense of who we are and where we have come from. It reveals the values that underpin our way of life, and the forces that have given rise to our social and political institutions. It points out some of the mistakes we have made, but also our achievements, and provides an invaluable perspective on the challenges and problems of the present. In sum, by exploring the past we discover more about ourselves. We learn what has made us what we are and how we can draw upon the lessons of the past to shape our future.

Unfortunately, our knowlege of our past is not what it should be. Granted, there are many people who are knowledgeable and appreciative of our history — high school history teachers, university historians, museum and archives staff, members of historical societies — and we met with a considerable number of them on our tour. But they are a minority. Most Ontarians, we regret to say, know little of the

central events and main figures in their province's history, or even of the history of their local communities. We ourselves were surprised, and a little embarrassed, in the course of our travels to discover what we did not know about Ontario's history. Travelling across the province, and meeting with people who are far better informed than we, has been a wonderful learning experience. We now know more about Ontario's past than we did before, and our new knowledge has resulted in a greater understanding of the province's character.

Given the importance of our history, and our inadequate understanding of it, we agree with those people who told us that the anniversaries of the Heritage Years present the province with a golden opportunity. By observing those anniversaries in an appropriate way and using the occasion to explore our entire history, we would encourage a greater interest in Ontario's past. That increased interest would result in a deeper understanding and appreciation of our history and, as a necessary corollary, a keener sense of our identity as a people. We would then be better able to take stock of the present state of the province and, with a clear vision, plan our course in the last decade of the twentieth century and beyond.

Marking the Heritage Years anniversaries would accomplish another goal as well. We share the concern of many people about the problems facing the "heritage infrastructure," and we also share the view that the first step in addressing those problems should be to heighten the public's sensitivity to heritage issues. The Heritage Years would help us achieve that objective by increasing interest in the past. When people come to know their history, they will inevitably grow more appreciative of the role of the heritage community in preserving it. They will also become more aware of the challenges and difficulties confronting museums, libraries, archives and other heritage institutions. For those institutions, the public's increased sensitivity to their needs will put them in a better position to achieve their important — and legitimate — objectives.

Fostering Inter-Governmental Cooperation

Observations of Heritage Years anniversaries, in addition to helping us achieve the cultural objectives set out above, also have the potential to promote inter-governmental cooperation.

We have noted that 1992 is the 125th anniversary of Confederation and 1993 is the 350th anniversary of Montreal. The federal government's plans for the 125th anniversary of Confederation are still being formulated, but there will undoubtedly be many ways for Ontario to become involved in the celebrations. Similarly, as we indicated in Part Two of this report, representatives of Celebrations Montreal have already expressed an interest in organizing joint ventures between the city of Montreal and Ontario in 1993. We understand as well that the government of Quebec is planning to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the National Assembly in 1991. Since 1991 is also the bicentennial of the Ontario legislature, we wonder whether an Ontario-Quebec joint venture might not also be organized around this event. In sum, the Heritage Years offer many possibilities for fostering inter-governmental cooperation.

Promoting Tourism

The Heritage Years also present economic opportunities. In this respect we would like to echo the argument — made to us repeatedly in our meetings across the province — that programs marking the anniversaries of the 1991-1993 period could have a significant impact on tourism. The key is that the events be well conceived, well organized and effectively promoted.

The importance of promotion cannot be emphasized too much. If tourism advertising during the Heritage Years had a significant heritage component, drawing attention to Ontario's history, highlighting the more visible monuments of that history, and publicizing the various Heritage Years events being held across the province, we believe that the tourism industry and the revenue generated by it would receive a major boost. Such an advertising campaign would not entail increased expenditures; tourism advertising will be done regardless. It will only involve adjusting the promotional slant of the advertising to give heritage increased prominence.

Critics of our position might point to Ontario's experience during the bicentennial of 1984 as evidence that such events have little impact on tourism. But we would reply that the 1984 bicentennial proves nothing. As we understand, the tourism impact studies done in the wake of the bicentennial did not conclude that the celebration had no effect but rather that the effects were difficult to measure. Further, since we do not see the 1984 bicentennial as a model of its kind, we do not think that it tells us much about the ecomomic spinoffs of anniversary celebrations. Finally, the evidence is clear that, apart from Ontario's bicentennial, anniversary celebrations have produced an increase in tourism. The only figures we have relate to Saskatchewan and the United States, but there is no doubt that similar events elsewhere had similar results.

As we will argue in more detail later, we do not believe that Heritage Years programs should resemble a large-scale anniversary celebration. What we are claiming, however, is that even modest events of an historical nature hold the possibility of attracting visitors to Ontario and also of encouraging Ontarians to travel within their own province.

Instructive in this regard are recent Alberta studies on the economic impact of heritage institutions in that province. One of those studies, released in December 1989, indicated that Alberta's network of heritage facilities had an enormous impact through tourism generated from within and outside the province on the local economy: according to survey results, in 1989-90, 7 provincially operated heritage sites had an estimated employment impact of 289.1 person years, while five of the same sites had an economic impact of $11.86 million. The report concludes: "Alberta's regional economies are currently capturing tens of millions of dollars annually from the tourism generated by the expanding system of provincial museums, interpretative centres and historic sites. In the future, as additional

projects are established, as more visitors are attracted, and the service sector grows to better take advantage of potential tourism revenues, these impacts will increase dramatically resulting in hundreds of millions of dollars being produced from the tourism to these facilities each year."

Similar studies have not been done in Ontario, but we would be surprised if our heritage sector did not yield considerable benefits to the economy. The years 1991-1993, we would argue, offer a good opportunity to increase the impact of the heritage sector on the tourism industry and the economy as a whole. Heritage does indeed cost money, but it also makes money. It is an investment.

Building Community Spirit, and Drawing Ontarians Together

The Task Force has also concluded that the Heritage Years have potential social benefits. Our review of anniversary celebrations elsewhere shows clearly that, whenever people come together to work at organizing such events, a stronger sense of community spirit is invariably the result. That community spirit, moreover, can endure for a long time. Often, community organizations created for the purpose of organizing anniversary celebrations live on after the celebrations are over, and, at a broader level, the lessons in cooperation people learn during these events frequently have a lasting effect both on them and on their communities. That is exactly what seems to have happened in Saskatchewan, and there seems no reason to believe why it cannot happen in Ontario as well.

On a related matter, the Task Force has reached the view — as have others we spoke with — that commemorating the anniversaries of the Heritage Years will assist in drawing Ontarians closer together.

Earlier in our report we emphasized that a number of the people we met, especially representatives of the Francophone community, were profoundly disturbed — and personally hurt — by rising intolerance. We sympathize with them, and we also agree with their view that the best way to promote greater tolerance as well as lessen suspicion and misunderstanding is to make greater use of our history. As we listened to people across the province we quickly came to the realization that, wherever Ontarians live and whatever their ethnic origins, they all take pride in our contributions to Ontario society. Over time it also became clear to us that, the more people talk about their past, the better they feel about themselves and the easier it becomes to relate to others. If, in the Heritage Years, people were encouraged to explore their history, they would learn more both about themselves and about their fellow citizens — of all ethnic origins. Greater sensitivity to the concerns of others would be the result.

Of course, a lack of understanding between the different peoples and regions of this province is a longstanding problem, and it will not be remedied overnight. Nor will Heritage Years programs alone solve the problem; to be successful, they would have to be accompanied by a range of other initatives, not only on the part of governments at all levels but also on the part of community organizations and individuals. Nevertheless, the marking of Heritage Years anniversaries, by giving us the occasion to right some wrongs and also to learn more about each other, would

be a small but still important step in the right direction. Exhibits and conferences on Native and Franco-Ontarian history, publications exploring the development of Ontario as a multicultural society — these types of programs and many others could serve only to bring us together and, in the process, to lay solid foundations for the future of the province.

OPTIONS

Having set out our views of the opportunities offered by the anniversaries of the Heritage Years, we will now discuss the different options for the provincial government's role in the marking of those anniversaries.

We believe that the provincial government has three options. The first is simple enough — the government could do nothing, leaving the job of recognizing Heritage Years anniversaries to whichever local communities were interested enough to take it on. In this scenario, the provincial government would ignore all milestone dates in its past as the 200th anniversary of its legal founding and the 200th anniversary of the first session of the first legislature. A few communities would undertake programs commemorating certain key dates in their history and the history of the province, but the provincial government would not assist them with either money or advice. Nor would it encourage other communities to follow their example.

The second option is to turn the Heritage Years into a massive province-wide celebration. The provincial government would sponsor and organize a large number of major events — of both a festive as well as cultural and educational nature — and it would offer generous grants to local communities and groups to encourage them to do likewise. The intention would be to blanket the province with programs and events, so that the Heritage Years would resemble one of the major anniversary celebrations described in Part Three.

The third option is for the provincial government to assume a leadership role in a modest program primarily based on local initiatives. The provincial government would take responsibility for observing a few milestone dates, such as the anniversaries of the Constitutional Act and the first legislature, as well as for undertaking a limited number of provincial initiatives. At the same time, it would encourage local communities and groups — with seed money and advice — to undertake projects of their own. The organization of the events would be left to people at the local level, with the provincial government acting in the role of coordinator. The emphasis in both local and provincial programming would be on festive celebrations but on cultural and educational events.

Those are the options as we see them. Which is the best? Those people who see history as a peripheral concern and expenditures on heritage as frivolous and wasteful might favour option 1 — the "do nothing" option. But we do not. It is our strong conviction that the provincial government has just as much of an obligation to preserve and promote our heritage as it does to provide social services. While decision about how much money to spend on heritage — and how to spend it — must be placed in the context of the overall financial responsibilities of the

government, that does not mean that heritage should receive only the crumbs that are left over after other, more important, concerns have been taken care of. Heritage, too, must be a priority, and thus Heritage Years programs of some kind are both essential and eminently justifiable.

Doing nothing in the Heritage Years, we believe, would mean that the provincial government would squander splendid opportunities — which we have already described — to accomplish a number of critical goals. A deeper appreciation of our past, a stronger sense of our identity, greater community spirit, an increased level of understanding between the different regions and peoples of Ontario — all these opportunities will have been missed. In addition, if the Heritage Years come and go without a flicker of recognition on the part of the provincial government, possibilities for promoting inter-governmental cooperation and for increasing tourism revenue will not be realized.

Option 1 is wrong for other reasons as well. In our view, it is simply inconceivable that the provincial government would let the 200th anniversary of its legal founding and the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Legislature — not to mention the other anniversaries of the Heritage Years — pass unnoticed. If it did, it would be sending a clear message to all Ontarians that it simply did not care about our history. Such a message, we suggest, would be very unfortunate. Admittedly, some people would be pleased that nothing was being done to commemorate our past, but many others — especially in communities where local Heritage Years projects were being undertaken — would be incredulous. They would understandably feel that people at the local level were more committed to Ontario's past than the provincial government was. Is this the kind of signal the provincial government really wants to send out? We think not.

Then there is option 2 — the "do everything" option. In our view, this option is also misguided. For one thing, mobilizing the entire population in a gargantuan, three-year province-wide celebration would not be consistent with the government's program of financial restraint. On top of that, we do not believe that such a large-scale celebration would receive popular support. There are some people in the heritage community who would like it, to be sure, but there are others in the same community who would see it as fiscally irresponsible. And then there is the wider public. Among the population as a whole, an enormous provincial celebration during the Heritage Years would be seen — quite rightly, we believe — as a waste of taxpayers' dollars. The government would undoubtedly be confronted with the criticism that Heritage Years events were nothing else but a costly public relations exercise, all the more inexcusable since the province had already celebrated its bicentennial in 1984.

That leaves option 3: the middle-of-the-road option. From our perspective, this is by far the best of the three options available to the government. Organizing a modest series of Heritage Years programs in which local communities and groups take the leading role, while the provincial government provides leadership, coordination and seed-money assistance, would allow us to mark the anniversaries of these years in an appropriate fashion and without undue expense. The programs would not

amount to a province-wide mobilization, but they would lay solid foundations for the future by allowing us to take advantage of the various opportunities of the Heritage Years. They would also demonstrate the provincial government's interest and commitment to our past.

With the provincial government taking this kind of approach, the Heritage Years could well become a watershed in Ontario's history — just as 1980, according to Ian Wilson of the Archives of Ontario, was a watershed in Saskatchewan's. The events and programs undertaken would not resemble a three-year party; rather, instead of just celebrating our past, they would focus on observing and exploring it. Our heritage would be stronger as a result, and so would we.

Looking Ahead

Those are the broad outlines of what the Heritage Years will look like if the government adopts option 3. The details follow.

As we have said, our view of the Heritage Years is that the provincial government should undertake a limited a number of initiatives designed to observe anniversaries of provincial significance, the most important ones being the 200th anniversary of the Constitutional Act and the 200th anniversary of the Legislature. The main thrust of the Heritage Years, however, should be on local initiatives and local involvement. Communities and groups should take responsibility for conceiving and organizing projects; the provincial government, for its part, should act as a leader, facilitator and coordinator, offering advice and modest seed-money assistance to local projects, and ensuring that all programs and events have a clear thematic focus. The process of selecting projects at the local level (within guidelines laid down by the provincial government) — and of recommending them to the government for assistance — should be the task of local Heritage Years committees.

Of the various provincial projects suggested to us, we particularly like the idea of a royal visit in June 1991. We also favour the holding of a Cabinet meeting in Kingston in 1992 to commemorate the swearing-in of Simcoe and his Executive Council, and a special event at Niagara-on-the-Lake the same year to commemorate the formation of the Legislature. There could also be other initiatives, such as Simcoe-related activities in the United Kingdom (which would have effect of raising Ontario's profile there and encouraging people to visit the province); videos, conferences and the development of new curriculum material on Canadian history for the school system. As for local initiatives, we have received a number of interesting suggestions. For our part, we think that museum exhibits, local history publications, workshops on Ontario history and other such projects would all be valuable.

Considering our view that the Heritage Years should focus on the local community, it will come as no surprise to anyone that we see local anniversaries in the 1991-1993 period as being just as important as provincial ones. Indeed, it is our view — and many agree — that provincial anniversaries will give us the occasion to learn

more about the history of our local communities. We recommend, as indicated in Part 3, that MCC should attempt to bolster the anniversaries of local significance in its master list, and local communities themselves should be encouraged to compile anniversary lists of their own.

The most important point we wish to make with regard to Heritage Years programming is that, in our vision of the Heritage Years, the main criterion for projects and activities is that they be of enduring value. We were told this again and again over the last few months, and we couldn't agree more. By projects of "enduring value" we mean those that will either leave a permanent record in the form of books, videos and the like, or that will focus on expanding our awareness of the past through such means as conferences and workshops. This is not intended to suggest that there will be no room for festivities; on the contrary, such events as festivals with a heritage component, homecomings, militia musters and tattoos can, and indeed should, have a place. On the whole, however, we feel that the emphasis in the Heritage Years should not be on partying but rather — as in the bicentennial of the American Constitution — on education in the broadest sense. Ontarians had a provincial "bash" in 1984; what we need now are projects that will increase our understanding of the past, provide us with a historical perspective on the problems of the present, and bring us together as a people. Conferences, books, essay-writing projects and so on will accomplish those goals. Dancing in the streets will not. More than anything, the Heritage Years must leave a permanent imprint on Ontario society.

Turning to the question of money, we share the view of many that whatever money is made available must be new money — diverting funds from existing MCC programs would exacerbate the problems of the heritage community and, in consequence, undermine its support for Heritage Years projects. To defray some of the costs, Heritage Years programs should "piggy back" as much as possible on existing resources and events, such as festivals and museum exhibits, and the possibilities of corporate sponsorship should also be looked at. The fact that the Ministry of Natural Resources intends to use corporate sponsorship to assist with the financing of the centennial of the provincial parks system leads us to believe that the same approach might work for Heritage Years programs. We do not think, however, that the decision to launch Heritage Years initiatives should be dependent on the recruitment of corporate sponsors. Nor do we think, given the short lead-time, that corporate sponsorship can be put in place at the provincial level by 1991. It would be more realistic merely to encourage communities and groups to seek out corporate sponsorship at the local level as a supplement to provincial assistance.

We have reached decisions on other issues, too. The programs of the Heritage Years should involve all regions of the province and, reflecting the multicultural reality of the province, all parts of the population. Deserving of special recognition in this regard are the First Nations, the first people of Ontario. As well, like Jean Pigott of the National Capital Commission and others, we believe that the involvement of the young, through such means as the introduction of new curriculum material on Canadian history in the schools, essay writing competitions and student exchanges, is vital. With respect to the role of the educational system, we should note that

officials of the Ministry of Education were very eager to make a submission to the Task Force but were unable to do so before the completion of this report. Of course, any plans for involving the schools in the Heritage Years should be made through the Ministry of Education. We also think that other government ministries, under the leadership of MCC as the lead ministry, should be encouraged to develop Heritage Years programs.

As for Niagara-on-the-Lake's peculiar difficulties in balancing tourism and the preservation of its historic character, that issue deserves separate attention on the part of the provincial government. So does Windsor's suggestion that it be the starting-off point of Heritage Years events. Given Windsor's extraordinary interest in the Heritage Years, its request is certainly worthy of consideration.

Another point was not brought up in our meetings, but we have been giving it some thought. That is the issue of dates. Although the Heritage Years should revolve around anniversary dates, we should not become obsessed with those dates to the neglect of our larger history. That is, we see Heritage Years anniversaries as focal points only, designed to give us the incentive to explore our entire history, both pre- and post-1791. Thus, those local communities — and there will undoubtedly be some — that do not have anniversary dates falling within the 1991-1993 period should not feel that they have no reason to become involved in the Heritage Years. Quite the opposite. They should take advantage of the occasion to remember our past whether they are blessed with Heritage Years anniversaries or not. If they have such anniversaries, well and good; if they don't, they can still commemorate provincial anniversaries or their own local history.

The place of John Graves Simcoe in the Heritage Years needs a few words. Without a doubt, Simcoe played a critical role in the founding of Ontario society. That being so, Simcoe and the events of the 1790s must be central to Heritage Years programming; without them, the Heritage Years would lack a heart. Yet there is a danger here: too much emphasis on Simcoe and the 1790s may limit the appeal of the Heritage Years. As in 1984, people lacking roots in the province stretching back to the 1790s, and parts of the province not settled until after the 1790s, might feel that the Heritage Years have nothing to do with them. As a solution, we would recommend the proposal of Dr. T. Cuyler Young, Director of the Royal Ontario Museum, that the Simcoe period be treated as one in which doors opened on 200 years of Ontario history and that emphasis be placed on Simcoe's legacy to modern-day Ontario in the form of our parliamentary and legal systems.

Because we stress local initiatives and the necesssity to keep costs down during the Heritage Years, we do not believe that addressing the funding problems of the heritage community should form part of the Heritage Years agenda. Nor do we believe — for the same reasons — that capital construction or other large-scale projects should be eligible for Heritage Years funding. Nevertheless, we recognize the legitimacy of many of the complaints of people in the heritage sector, as well as the need for such measures as the creation of a network of regional archives, the construction of a new building for the Archives of Ontario, the renovation of the Legislative Building at Queen's Park, the publication of a new scholarly history of

Ontario and the provision of assistance to major publication projects like the Dictionary of Canadian Biography. We would suggest to the provincial government that all these issues be addressed, but not within the scope of Heritage Years planning. Rather, they should be addressed separately.

That, in brief, is our vision of the Heritage Years. All the points made above form the subject of our specific recommendations in Part Five.

Implementing our vision of the Heritage Years would, we believe, attract considerable support in the province. The financial costs would be modest, and, just as important, the economic returns might be significant. By incorporating Heritage Years themes in tourism advertising campaigns, and also by publicizing province-wide the local events of the Heritage Years, Ontario might find — as Alberta is now finding — that heritage pays.

Our proposals are no panacea for the ills of the heritage community, but they do carry the potential to increase sensitivity to the needs of that community and thus lay the groundwork for a stronger heritage sector in the future. At the same time, if our recommended plans for the Heritage Years are put in place, we are convinced that the provincial government will be taking important strides in deeping our appreciation of our past, strengthening our sense of identity, and — perhaps most important of all — bringing us closer together. The possibilities of the Heritage Years should not be exaggerated, but neither should they be underestimated.

Our experiences as a Task Force have opened our eyes to the richness of our history and to the wealth of talent and dedication in the heritage community. The people in the heritage sector as well as municipal officials and others are willing to play an active role in the Heritage Years. If the provincial government taps those resources at the local level, and places people in charge at the centre who are just as dedicated and enthusiastic, the Heritage Years will inevitably have a lasting impact on all of us.

But time is running out. If the provincial government is to do anything meaningful during the period 1991-1993, it cannot delay. We must act as soon as possible.

PART FIVE:
RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations summarize the main points made in Part Four. Together they represent the Task Force's vision of the Heritage Years, a vision based on advice and suggestions offered to us by heritage groups and organizations, municipal officials and others across Ontario.

LOCAL INITIATIVE AND THE PROVINCIAL ROLE

1. The Heritage Years should primarily centre around local initiatives. The provincial government's role should be one of leadership and coordination. It should take responsibility for provincial initiatives, support and encourage local initiatives with seed money and expert advice, help publicize local events, and provide thematic focus to the programs and events.

NEW MONEY

2. Whatever money is made available for the Heritage Years, it must not be taken out of existing programs. Heritage Years money must be new money.

CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP

3. The possibility of corporate sponsorship at the local level of Heritage Years programs should be looked at. The Heritage Years initiative, however, should not be dependent on the recruitment of corporate sponsors.

LOCAL ORGANIZATION

4. To encourage local initiative and decision-making, serious thought should be given to the possibility of forming Heritage Years committees at the local level. These would be responsible for recommending — within guidelines established by the government — projects for provincial financial assistance.

INTER-MINISTERIAL COOPERATION

5. All government ministries should be encouraged to develop Heritage Years programs, under the leadership of MCC as the lead ministry.

ENDURING VALUE

6. Heritage Years programs should have enduring value. The Heritage Years must not resemble a province-wide party.

INVOLVE ALL ONTARIANS

7. All parts of Ontario and all parts of the population must be involved in the Heritage Years. The programs of the Heritage Years will have to recognize the multicultural fabric of Ontario; and the Native people, the first discoverers of the province, deserve special recognition.

LOCAL ANNIVERSARIES

8. Local anniversaries should be as important as provincial ones in the Heritage Years. MCC should continue its research on Heritage Years anniversaries, and local communities and groups should be encouraged to compile anniversary lists of their own. The latter could be submitted to a central registry for distribution across the province.

THE QUESTION OF DATES

9. The Heritage Years program must not become obsessed with dates. The anniversary dates should be focal points designed to encourage Ontarians to explore and commemorate their entire history — both before and after 1791.

THE PLACE OF JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE

10. The Simcoe era — and especially the Constitutional Act of 1791 — has to be central to the Heritage Years. However, to involve all regions of the province and all of its many peoples, this period should be treated as one in which doors opened on 200 years of Ontario history. At the same time, Heritage Years programs should stress Simcoe's legacy to the social, economic and political system of modern-day Ontario.

THE ROLE OF THE YOUNG

11. The involvement of young people in the Heritage Years is essential, and to achieve that goal the educational system has to play a vital role. The Ministry of Education should consider the possibility of introducing new curriculum material on Canadian history as well as such programs as essay-writing competitions, student exchanges, touring theatrical productions in the schools and so on.

A LEARNING EXPERIENCE FOR ALL

12. For all of us, the Heritage Years should give us an opportunity to explore the past and deepen our understanding of it. Programs need to be developed that will turn the Heritage Years into a learning experience for the entire population. This goal could best be achieved through such means as the production of books and videos, the holding of conferences and workshops, and the staging of special museum exhibits.

•

TAPPING EXISTING EVENTS

13. Whenever possible, Heritage Years programs should "piggy back" on existing events, such as local festivals and exhibits as well as touring exhibits organized by the National Archives, the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Royal Ontario Museum and other institutions.

TOURISM

14. Given the potential of the Heritage Years for increasing tourism, the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation should be encouraged to lend a Heritage Years focus to its tourism advertising.

RECOMMENDED PROVINCIAL PROJECTS

15. Royal visit, June 10, 1991, perhaps revolving around a major event in Toronto with representatives of the province's various cultural communities in attendance, and trips to the Six Nations Reserve and northern Ontario; Cabinet meeting in Kingston, July 1992; special commemoration in September 1992 at Niagara-on-the-Lake of the first session of the first legislature; various Simcoe-related events in the United Kingdom (in cooperation with Ontario House, London); collaborative projects with Celebrations Montreal; participation in Ministry of National Defence (Ottawa) military band festivals; integration of the Ministry of Natural Resources's plans for the 1993 provincial parks centennial into the Heritage Years program; collaboration with the Ministry of Education in developing new curriculum material on Canadian history for the school system; a provincial calendar of Heritage Years events, distributed across Ontario.

SUGGESTED PROVINCIAL PROJECTS

16. Touring museum exhibits, videos and radio and television "vignettes" on Ontario history (in cooperation with TV Ontario); conferences, seminars and workshops; student exchanges; essay-writing competitions (with the winners presented to the Royal Family during the June 1991 visit); touring theatrical productions on historic themes.

RECOMMENDED LOCAL PROJECTS

17. Local history and oral history projects; museum exhibits; local conferences, seminars and workshops; homecomings; local theatrical productions and historic re-enactments; genealogical research projects; special events such as dedication ceremonies; sports events with an historic focus (for example, re-creations of early hockey games).

THE PEOPLE IN CHARGE

18. The people charged with administering the Heritage Years program at the provincial level should be genuinely committed to history and heritage. They should be inspired by the same commitment and dedication that is so evident everywhere in the heritage community.

TIME IS SHORT

19. Finally, since time is running short, the government needs to act as soon as possible in planning Heritage Years programs. The anniversaries of those years offer Ontario several opportunities to increase our understanding of the past, to strengthen our sense of identity, to build community spirit, and to bring people together — but if those opportunities are to be realized the government must not delay.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, Historical Resources Division.

The Economic Impact of Provincial Heritage Facilities in Alberta: 1988.

The Economic Impact of Provincial Heritage Facilities in Alberta: 1989.

Archives of Ontario.

Bicentennial Events, 1984 (pamphlet).

The Bicentennial of the United States of America; a Final Report to the People (Washington, 1977).

British Columbia Official Centennial Record, 1858-1958: A Century of Progress (Vancouver, 1957).

Canadian Centennial Commission.

Action: Community Improvement Program (bulletin, nine issues).

Centennial Facts: General Information on the Centennial of Canadian Confederation 1867-1967 (Ottawa, 1965).

Centennial Facts: General Information on the Centennial of Canadian Confederation 1867-1967 (Ottawa, 1966).

The Centennial Handbook. A Handbook of Information on the 1967 Centennial Organizations, Their Constitutions, Their Aims and Objectives (Ottawa, 1964).

The Centennial and Your Community (n.p., n.d.).

First Annual Report of the National Centennial Administration, for the Fiscal Year 1962-63 (Ottawa, 1963).

Second Annual Report of the Centennial Commission, for the Fiscal Year 1963-64 (Ottawa, 1964).

Third Annual Report of the Centennial Commission, for the Fiscal Year 1964-65 (Ottawa, 1965).

National Program Progress Report, May 1, 1965.

A Report of Centennial Activities, 1966-67.

Canadian Centennial Commission and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Canada 1967, 1867-1967. Programme of Events, Listed By Date. 4 vols. (1967).

Canadian Centennial Commission, Performing Arts Division.

Festival Canada: The Performing Arts Program in the Centennial of Canadian Confederation (1966).

Canadian Centennial Committee of British Columbia.

A Tale of Two Centenaries: the Report of the Canadian Centennial Committee of British Columbia (n.p., n.d.).

Celebrate Saskatchewan.

Celebrate Saskatchewan, 1905-1980. Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee Corporation Annual Report, 1978-79.

Celebrate Saskatchewan, 1905-1980. Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee Corporation Annual Report, 1979-80.

Celebrate Saskatchewan, 1905-1980. Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee Corporation Annual Report, 1980-81.

Centennial Ontario. Calendar of Events: a Listing of Centennial Events, Celebrations and Projects in the Province of Ontario during 1967.

Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

The Constitution at 200: the Commemoration Continues. The Second Full Year's Report (September, 1987).

Chairman's Report, September 17, 1988.

Annual Report, September 1989.

Correspondence from Chuck Timanus, Communications Division, December 4, 1989.

Summary of Commission Programs, 1986-1989 (September, 16, 1989).

We the People (newsletter), vol. 5, nos. 2-5 (May-November 1989).

Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, Information Services.

National Constitution Bicentennial Events, 1988-1991 (October, 1989).

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Canada One Hundred 1867-1967 (Ottawa, 1967).

Fraser, Blair; and Poliquin, Jean-Marc.

Canada 67: The Best of Centennial in Pictures (Ottawa, n.d.).

Hartje, Robert J.

Bicentennial USA: Pathways to Celebration (Nashville, Tenn., 1973).

Ministry of Culture and Communications.

Assorted Files.

New Brunswick Bicentennial Commission.

1984: A Year of Discovery. Report of the New Brunswick Bicentennial Commission.

Ontario Historical Society.

Celebrating Together: A Guide to Celebrating Ontario's Bicentennial in 1984 (1983).

Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Toronto. Files on Canada's Centennial, 1967.

APPENDIX A:
ONTARIANS AND THE TASK FORCE

The following is a list of the people who met with the Task Force and/or made submissions. Those who represented only themselves have been placed in the "Individuals" category; those who represented groups, organizations and so on have been placed in the other categories. An asterisk beside someone's name indicates that that person appeared before the Task Force.

INDIVIDUALS

Margaret Angus *
Historian
Kingston, Ont.

David Archibald
Playwright
Newburgh, Ont.

Kenneth Armstrong, Robert Fenton *
Teachers
Adam Scott Collegiate and Vocational Institute
Peterborough, Ont.

Rev. Mel Bailey *
Historian
Hamilton, Ont.

Mitchell Beer
Infolink Consultants Inc.
Ottawa, Ont.

John Boulden *
Historian
Kitchener, Ont.

Margaret M. Cohoe
Kingston, Ont.

Edith Firth *
Retired Head, Baldwin Room, Metropolitan Toronto Library
Toronto, Ont.

Professor John Webster Grant *
Emmanuel College
Victoria University
University of Toronto

Brian Henley *
Hamilton Spectator

Charles Humber *
Editor and Publisher
Heirloom Publishing Inc.
Mississauga, Ont.

Professor Don Jackson *
Algoma University College
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Jacquelyn Johnson
Kitchener, Ont.

Professor J. Keith Johnson *
History Department
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ont.

Professor Elwood Jones *
History Department
Trent University
Peterborough, Ont.

Professor Douglas McCalla
History Department
Trent University
Peterborough, Ont.

Professor Duncan McDowall *
History Department
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ont.

Nancy McFarlane
London, Ont.

Floyd MacIntyre
Forest, Ont.

Professor Kenneth McLaughlin •
St. Jerome's College
University of Waterloo

Professor Stan Mealing •
History Department
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ont.

Professor H. Blair Neatby •
History Department
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ont.

Geoff Nightingale
Windsor, Ont.

Steven Otto •
Historian
Toronto, Ont.

Gary Peck •
Teacher
Sudbury, Ont.

Mary Black Rogers •
Ethnology Department
Royal Ontario Museum
Toronto, Ont.

Munroe Scott
Fenelon Falls, Ont.

Professor Donald Smith
History Department
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alta.

N. Smith
Ottawa, Ont.

Professor Gerald J. Stortz •
St. Jerome's College
University of Waterloo

Professor Harry E. Turner
History Department
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ont.

Professor William Westfall •
History Department
Atkinson College
York University
Toronto, Ont.

David White •
Sudbury, Ont.

Leslie Whitford
Scarborough, Ont.

HERITAGE GROUPS/ORGANIZATIONS/ INSTITUTIONS

Liz Addison, Marketing Director;
Beverley Carret •
Art Gallery of Ontario
Toronto, Ont.

Jim Alexander •
Friends of Fort George
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Richard Alway •
Chairman
Ontario Heritage Foundation
Toronto, Ont.

Allan Anderson •
Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury
Historical Society

Professor F.H. Armstrong •
History Department
University of Western Ontario
London, Ont.
(Also representing the Champlain
Society, Toronto)

Laura Arseneau and Sue-Ellen Boyes •
McMichael Gallery
Kleinberg, Ont.

Judith Atkinson
President
Heritage Mississauga

Michael Baker •
Heritage London Foundation/Fanshawe
Pioneer Village/Upper
Thames River Conservation Authority
London, Ont.

Fred Bemrose
Curator
Paris Museum and Historical Society

Bexley Township LACAC •

Deborah Bonner •
Museum of Indian Archaeology
London, Ont.

Claude Bordeleau •
La Groupe d'Histoire et de Genealogie des Mille-Iles

Ian Bowering •
Curator
Inverarden Regency Cottage Museum
Cornwall, Ont.
(Also representing the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Historical Society)

Robert Bowley •
President
Peterborough Historical Society

Barbara Bradfield
Kingston and District Branch
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada
Kingston, Ont.

Wally Breck •
Kingston Historical Society

Heather R. Broadbent
Chairman
Caledon Heritage Committee
Caledon East, Ont.

Helen Brown •
North American Black Museum
Amherstburg, Ont.

Joan Bumstead
Township of Tiny Historical and Heritage Committee
Perkinsfield, Ont.

Jennifer Bunting
President
Ontario Association of Archivists
North York, Ont.

Jean Burnet •
Chief Executive Officer
The Multicultural History Society of Ontario
Toronto, Ont.

Mary Bush •
Sir John A. Macdonald Fund Committee
Kingston, Ont.

Jadwiga Byszewski •
Echo-European Canadian Heritage Origin Research Institute
Don Mills, Ont.

Fran Caddo •
Thunder Bay Regional Arts Council

Daniele Caloz, Jane Beecroft •
The Rousseau Project
Toronto, Ont.

Mary Capstick •
Director
Arts Council of Sault Ste. Marie

J.M.S. Careless, Goldwin S. French, Jeanne Beck •
Ontario Historical Studies Series
Toronto, Ont.

Dennis Carter-Edwards
Chairman
Heritage Cornwall

Madge Chan •
Resource Development Officer
Multicultural Association of Northwestern Ontario
Thunder Bay, Ont.

Marie Charbonneau •
Ontario Genealogical Society
Windsor, Ont.

Ann Chesworth
Chairperson
Township of Eramosa LACAC

Citizens' Bicentennial Committee •
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Bill Claus
President
Historical Society of Blenheim and District
Blenheim, Ont.

Professor Ramsay Cook and Robert L. Fraser •
Dictionary of Canadian Biography
Toronto, Ont.

W. Laurier Courville
La Societe Historique Cornwall

Barbara L. Craig •
President
Ontario Council of Archives
Toronto. Ont.

Peter Cuff
Bicentennial Committee
St. Mark's Anglican Church
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Jane Davies
Administrator/Curator
Fort Erie Museum Board
Ridgeway, Ont.

Dianne Dent, Nina Chapple, Brian Henley, Reg Wheeler •
Hamilton LACAC

Ken Doherty •
Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives

Jean Dryden
Head Archivist
United Church Archives
Toronto, Ont.

Willy Eisenbichler •
Sault Ste. Marie LACAC

Deb Emerton
Director
Brockville Museum

Mary Evans
Oxford Historical Society
Woodstock, Ont.

Janice Fialkowski •
Peterborough LACAC

C. Fisher
Goderich LACAC

J.W. ("Bill") Fitsell •
Director
International Hockey Hall of Fame and Museum
Kingston, Ont.

James Fortin
Curator
Anderson Farm Museum
Lively, Ont.

Fort Malden Volunteer Association •
Amherstburg, Ont.

Johanna Foster •
Windsor Public Library Board

Sharon French
Windsor LACAC

Sandra Fuller
Town of Newmarket LACAC

Jean Gent, Audrey Storey
Newark Chapter
I.O.D.E.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Verne C. Graham •
The Townships of Anson, Hindon and Minden LACAC

John Arthur Harrison
Owen Sound LACAC
(Also representing the Provincial Steering Committee of Ontario LACACs, Owen Sound)

Ann Hayes •
President
Multicultural Council of Windsor and Essex County
Windsor, Ont.

Christine Hayward
Chairman
Museums of Niagara Association
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Katherine M. Heron •
Canada Day Citizens Committee
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Dan Hoffman •
Curator
Nepean Museum

Susan Hoffman •
Waterloo Historical Society
Kitchener, Ont.

Taina Hordy •
Director
Thunder Bay Multicultural Centre

Edna Hudson, Executive Director; Dorothy Martin •
Ontario Genealogical Society
Toronto, Ont.

Jeanne Hughes, Colin Read, Dorothy Duncan •
Ontario Historical Society
Toronto, Ont.

Isabella Hume
President
Oshawa Historical Society

Maureen Hunt •
Heritage Huntsville

James Hunter •
Director
Huronia Museum
Midland, Ont.

R. Scott James, Managing Director; Margaret L. May, Project Coordinator •
Toronto Historical Board

Sheila A. Johnson
Curator
Woodstock Museum

Beatrice Jones
Oakville Historical Society

Anne Judd
The Township of Bruce Historical Society
Port Elgin, Ont.

Murray Killman
Killman Art Gallery
Caledonia, Ont.

Kenneth Lamb
President
Milton Historical Society

Lang Pioneer Village •
Keene, Ont.

Margaret Ledbetter
Curator
Heritage House Museum
Smiths Falls, Ont.

Patricia Leduc
La Societe Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et de Genealogie
Ottawa, Ont.

Lindsay LACAC •

Doug Little •
Chairmam
Leacock Heritage Festival
Orillia, Ont.
(Also representing Festivals Ontario, Toronto)

Dave Lorente
President
Heritage Renfrew

Irene MacCrimmon
President
Grand River Branch
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Nona Macdonald
President
John Graves Simcoe Association
Toronto, Ont.

Judy McGonigal •
Curator/Administrator
Sault Ste. Marie Museum

Douglas McNichol
Curator
Perth Museum

Peter F. McVey
Director/Curator
West Parry Sound District Museum

Professor John Marsh •
Frost Centre for Canadian Heritage and Development Studies
Trent University
Peterborough, Ont.

Margaret L. May, President; Jan Schroer, Executive Director; Paul Martinovich, Communications Director •
Ontario Museums Association
Toronto, Ont.

Richard D. Merritt •
Niagara Historical Society and Museum
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Bruce Milligan •
St. Catharines and District Branch
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada
St. Catharines, Ont.

Jamie Morris •
President
Victoria County Historical Society

Mary Ellen Scully Mosna •
Executive Director
Arts Council Windsor and Region
Windsor, Ont.

Su Murdoch •
Simcoe County Archives
Minesing, Ont.
(Also representing Heritage Barrie)

Marguerite E. Murray
Westminster Township Historical Society
Lambeth, Ont.

Jackie Nielson •
Kingston District Folk Arts Council
Kingston, Ont.

Gerrie Noble, Director; Tory J. Tronrud, Curator/Archivist •
Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society

Arthur Pegg •
County of Kent Historic Adviser/Director
Chatham, Ont.

Arden Phair
St. Catharines Historical Museum

Jennifer Pink •
Deputy Director
Science North
Sudbury, Ont.

Nancy Poole •
Regional Art Gallery and Historical Museum
London, Ont.

Phil Quattrocchi •
Winterfest Kingston

Michele Quealey •
Coordinator, Marketing and Communications
Huronia Historical Parks
Midland, Ont.

Sheila Reinhard
Vice-President
Historical Society of St. Boniface and Maryhill Community
Breslau, Ont.

Elizabeth Richardson
Kawartha Branch
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada
Lindsay, Ont.

T.A. Riddoch, Donald Swainson •
Bicentennial Committee of St. George's Cathedral
Kingston, Ont.

Richard Schofield
Heritage Scarborough

D. Schultz
Grimsby Historical Society

Frank Schweitzer •
H.M.S. *Detroit*
Windsor, Ont.

Owen R. Scott
Chairman
Guelph LACAC

Herbert H. Sills
President
Historical Society of Ottawa

Marjorie Simmons •
Ontario Genealogical Society
Kingston, Ont.

Peter H. Sims, Susan Saunders Bellingham •
Friends of the Library
(Breithaupt Papers)
University of Waterloo

Helen Spanis •
Simcoe County Historical Association
Barrie, Ont.

Shirley Spragge •
Museum and Archives of Kingston Hospital

Valerie Spring
Cambridge LACAC

M. Sutherland
Etobicoke Historical Board

Victor Suthern •
Director
Canadian War Museum
Ottawa, Ont.

Michael Swift, Assistant National Archivist; Richard Huyda. Director-General, Public Programs Branch •
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ont.

Barbara E. Teatero •
Curator/Administrator
Joseph Brant Museum
Burlington, Ont.

Roy B. Turner
Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
Toronto, Ont.

Patricia Vervoort •
Thunder Bay LACAC

Walkerville Centennial Committee •
Windsor, Ont.

G. Mark Walsh •
President
Southwestern Ontario Archivists Association
Windsor, Ont.

Jean Walton •
Bicentennial Branch
United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada
Kingsville, Ont.

Lorraine Warner •
Chairperson
Niagara-on-the-Lake LACAC

Pat Whitehead •
Woodstock Museum

Ian Wilson •
Archivist of Ontario
Archives of Ontario
Toronto, Ont.

Windsor Heritage Study Group •
(Representing Essex County Historical Society, Essex County Branch of Ontario Genealogical Society, and Southwestern Ontario Archivists Association)
Windsor, Ont.

Edith J. Woodbridge
President
Harrow Early Immigrant Research Society
Harrow, Ont.

T. Cuyler Young
Director
Royal Ontario Museum
Toronto, Ont.

ELECTED OFFICIALS/GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS/SCHOOL BOARDS

Mayor J.Desmond Adam
Kanata

Doug Armstrong •
Chief Administrative Officer
County of Peterborough

W.D. Armstrong
Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer
County of Peterborough

R. Frank Bean
Regional Chairman
Regional Municipality of Peel

Nigel Bellchamber
Clerk-Administrator
County of Huron
Goderich, Ont.

Mayor R.W. Book
Grimsby

Brian G. Boucher
Program Coordinator — Arts and Humanities
Lambton County Roman Cathlic Separate School Board
Sarnia, Ont.

Harris Boyd •
Director General
Department of the Secretary of State
Ottawa, Ont.

Mayor Fergy Brown
City of York

Mayor Dominic Cardillo
Kitchener

Mayor Lorne Chester •
Lindsay

Dave Cooke
M.P.P., Windsor-Riverside

Mayor Helen Cooper •
Kingston

Warden Claude Cousineau, Clerk-Treasurer Raymond Lapointe, former Warden Stewart Hart •
United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry

Thomas M. Davies
Chairman
Regional Municipality of Sudbury

Ruby Delyea
Clerk-Treasurer
Township of O'Connor
Kakabeka Falls, Ont.

Mike Dietsch
M.P.P., St. Catharines-Brock

Mayor James Durrell; David O'Brien, Chief Administrative
Officer •
Ottawa

Hugh Edighoffer
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Phyllis Eikre
Curriculum Coordinator
Kenora District Roman Catholic Separate School Board

David Fleet
M.P.P., High-Park Swansea

Walter Haldorson
Superintendent
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Andrew Haydon •
Chairman
Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton

Kathy Hewitt
Chairperson
Nipissing Board of Education
North Bay, Ont.

Mayor Stan Ignatczyk
Niagara-on-the-Lake

Valerie Jahn
Clerk-Treasurer
Municipality of the Townships of Sherwood, Jones and Burns
Barry's Bay, Ont.

Mayor Robert D. Johnston
Georgina

Mayor Emil V. Kolb
Caledon

Bob Kerr •
Office of Thomas Davies
Regional Municipality of Sudbury

Shiu Loon Kong, President; Henry McErlean,
Executive Coordinator •
Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship
Toronto, Ont.

Mark Krasnick, Executive Director; David McNab, Manager, Community Negotiations, West •
Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat
Toronto, Ont.

Mayor Mel Lastman
North York

P.J. Leack
City Clerk
St. Thomas

E.C. McCullough, Staff Inspector, Administrative Services Branch, Kingston Police Force; Sgt. Jim Gillet, Kingston Police Force •

J.E. Marion
Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer
Harrow

Mayor James Mason
Clearwater

Mayor Jack Masters •
Thunder Bay

Mayor John Millson, Councillor Sheila Wisdom •
Windsor

G.R. Moore
Director of Education and Secretary-Treasurer
Ottawa Roman Catholic Separate School Board

Mayor Robert Morrow •
Hamilton

Mayor Ann Mulvale
Oakville

David L. Newlands
Director of Heritage Resources
Regional Municipality of Waterloo

Jan Patenaude
Census Communications
Statistics Canada
Ontario Region
Toronto, Ont.

Harry Pelissero
M.P.P., Lincoln

Jean E. Pigott •
Chairman
National Capital Commission
Ottawa, Ont.

Mayor Allan C. Pilkey
Oshawa

E.A. Pilon
Museum Director
Township of Cumberland

Warden Frank Poole •
Victoria County

D.J. Potvin
Deputy Clerk
Amherstburg

David Ramsay
Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Food

Mayor D. Brent Rankin
Thessalon

Norm Richards, Director, Parks and Recreation Branch; Mark Garscadden, Policy Officer •
Ministry of Natural Resources
Toronto, Ont.

Major Earl Robertson •
Ministry of National Defence
Ottawa, Ont.

Hilary Sadler
Supervisor of Publicity and Promotion
Parks and Recreation Dept.
Oakville

Teachers and students
Saulte Ste. Marie District Roman Catholic Separate School Board
(Brief submitted by Cecile Somme, Superintendent of Education and Operations

G.R. Staples
Clerk
Ingersoll

Mayor Sylvia Sutherland •
Peterborough

Jacqueline Taylor
Office of Mayor Joseph L. McCaffery
St. Catharines

Gary Tushingham
Director of Education and Secretary
Northumberland and Newcastle Board of Education
Cobourg, Ont.

Thomas L. Wells, Agent General in the United Kingdom; Graham Wiffen, Cultural Attache; George Hutchison, Director of Public Affairs •
Ontario House, London, England.

Reeve Alta Whitfield •
Township of North Monaghan

Elizabeth Witmer
Trustee
Waterloo County Board of Education

Bob Wong
Minister
Ministry of Citizenship
Toronto, Ont.

Mayor Peter Wong •
Sudbury

OTHERS

L'Association des Francophones du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario •
Thunder Bay, Ont.

Jean-Guy Bigeau
Executive Director
Le Carrefour Francophone
Sudbury, Ont.

Therese Boutin •
Le Theatre du Nouvel-Ontario
Sudbury, Ont.

W.C. Calvert
Chairman
Friends of Algonquin Park
Bracebridge, Ont.

Ralph Cruickshank
Berandol Music
Toronto, Ont.

Ian Cunningham
General Manager
Kingston District Chamber of Commerce
Kingston, Ont.

Suzanne Curran and Cher Leveille •
Hospitality and Travel Sault Ste. Marie

Hugh Detlor
President
Scouts Canada, Niagara District
Niagara Falls, Ont.

Terry Doxtator •
Can-Am Indian Friendship Centre
Windsor, Ont.

Shirley Farmer •
Six Nations Tourism
Six Nations Reserve

Solange Fortin, Daniel St. Jean •
Le Centre Francophone de Sault Ste. Marie

Francois Gagnon, Project Manager; Marcel Tremblay,
Program Director •
Celebrations Montreal
Montreal, Que.

Rev. Roman Galadza
Pastor
Parish of St. Elias the Prophet
Brampton, Ont.

Rev. William A. Gilbert
Director of Programme
Diocese of Ottawa

Tom Hill
Museum Director
Woodland Cultural Centre
Brantford, Ont.

Dean Jacobs •
Executive Director
Walpole Island Heritage Centre
Wallaceburg, Ont.

Ray Johnston •
Kingston Whig-Standard

Kingston Collegiate and Vocational Institute •

Marilyn Nornabell •
YWCA, Peterborough

N. Oleksiuk
Secretary
Ukrainian Catholic Women's League of Canada
Toronto, Ont.

Beverly Polowy, President; Margaret Wilson,
Secretary-Treasurer •
Ontario Teachers Federation
Toronto, Ont.

Helen Smith •
British Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada (Salem Chapel)
St. Catharines, Ont.

R. Craig Swayze
Centennial Editor
St. Catharines Standard

Brad Thompson
(Acting) Coordinator
Education Programs and Services
Ontario Metis and Aboriginal Association
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Sylvia Thompson •
Policy Analyst
Chiefs of Ontario
Hagersville and Toronto, Ont.

Stuart Vandewater
Director
Queen's Sesquicentennial
Queen's University
Kingston, Ont.

Bob Watts •
Union of Ontario Indians
Toronto, Ont.

APPENDIX B:
PROJECT IDEAS

The following are the ideas for local and provincial projects suggested to the Task Force. They are divided according to categories and include, in parentheses, the names of the people who offered the suggestions.

ARCHIVES

Encourage municipalities to create municipal archives (Su Murdoch, Simcoe County Archives).

Create a network of regional archives (Elwood Jones, Peterborough).

Provide provincial funding for local archives (Su Murdoch, Simcoe County Archives; Barbara L. Craig, President, Ontario Council of Archives; Ontario Association of Archivists; Jean Dryden, United Church Archives).

Establish a database of archival resources throughout Ontario (Barbara L. Craig, President, Ontario Council of Archives).

Build a new facility for the Archives of Ontario (Ian Wilson, Archivist of Ontario; Barbara L. Craig, Ontario Council of Archives; Ontario Association of Archivists; Jean Dryden, United Church Archives).

Passage of a new Archives Act (Ian Wilson, Archivist of Ontario;, Barbara L. Craig, Ontario Council of Archives; Ontario Association of Archivists; Regional Municipality of Waterloo).

Better Promotion of Archives of Ontario (Verne Graham, Anson, Hinden and Minden Townships LACAC).

Create an archival studies program at the University of Toronto (Jean Dryden, United Church Archives).

Other: use copies of archival documents as resource materials in the schools, and assist archives in the preparation of thematic guides to record collections (Barbara Craig, Ontario Council of Archives); publish booklet series on Ontario's documentary heritage (Ontario Association of Archivists).

ART GALLERIES

Hold a special event at the openings of touring exhibits organized by the Art Gallery of Ontario, and mount a special Heritage Years exhibition in the new AGO wing scheduled to open in 1992 (Liz Addison and Beverley Carret, AGO).

AWARDS

Grant awards/medals to individuals and groups with a distinguished record in preserving Ontario's history (Grand River Branch, United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada).

BLACK ONTARIANS

Erect a plaque to the British American Institute near Dresden, produce video on Uncle Tom's Cabin site and Museum Complex at Dresden, publish a booklet on Black history in southwestern Ontario, hold special events around the province on Black history, and produce newspaper ads and TV vignettes on Black history (Historical Society of Blenheim and District).

Celebrate 1833 abolition of slavery in the British Empire (Helen Brown, North American Black Museum, Amherstburg).

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The idea of a calendar of Heritage Years events, distributed province-wide, was endorsed by Brian Henley, *Hamilton Spectator*; Lang Pioneer Village, Peterborough; Michele Quealey, Huronia Historical Parks; Therese Boutin, Le Theatre du Nouvel-Ontario, Sudbury; and the Anderson Farm Museum, Lively.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

A museum of Ontario history (Ramsay Cook, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; Ontario Historical Society — recommends feasibility study; City of Windsor — with Windsor as the location).

Assistance for a new Windsor museum, scheduled to be completed in 1992 (City of Windsor; Johanna Foster, Windsor Public Library Board).

New building for Archives of Ontario, and regional archives. See Archives, above.

Renovate Queen's Park Legislative Building (Ramsay Cook, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; Ken Armstrong, Peterborough teacher; Richard Alway, Director, Ontario Heritage Foundation).

Restoration of Woodstock Museum (Pat Whitehead, Woodstock Museum).

Reverse longstanding Ministry of Education policy of refusing renovation grants to older schools (Mitchell Beer, Infolink Consultants, Inc.).

Assist with the building of HMS *Detroit* (Frank Schweitzer, Windsor).

Revival of Wentworth Heritage Village (Mayor Robert Morrow and representatives of Hamilton's heritage community).

Assist in restoration of Niagara-on-the Lake's Pump House/Art Centre (Pump House/Art Centre).

CELEBRATIONS

Hold Upper Canadian picnics (Allan Anderson, Tecumseh and West Carleton Historical Society)

CHURCH SERVICES

Hold special services in Roman Catholic churches honouring the Parish of Assumption in Windsor (Historical Society of St. Boniface and Mayfield Common Breslau).

CITIZENSHIP

Develop, through the Ministry of Citizenship, a citizenship development program for the schools (Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship)

COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY (1992)

Organize an academic conference on 500 years of Native/settler relations (Don Jackson, Algoma University, Sault Ste. Marie)

CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

Seminar in Niagara-on-the-Lake on the years 1792-96 in Ontario history (Niagara Historical Society and Museum)

Conference in Windsor of provincial multicultural and human rights organizations (Multicultural Council of Windsor and Essex County)

Conference in 1993 at Trent University to mark the centennial of Algonquin Park and the beginnings of the provincial parks system (Trent Centre for Canadian Heritage and Development Studies, Trent University)

International conference on urban park heritage (Trent Centre for Canadian Heritage and Development Studies, Trent University)

Conference on Ontario's documentary heritage (Ontario Association of Archivists)

Regional workshops and lectures on Heritage Years themes (Ontario Association of Archivists)

Three theme conferences in 1991, 1992 and 1993, held in three different locations and devoted to three different themes: the northwest (fur trade); the northeast (missionaries and mining); and Niagara-on-the-Lake (parliamentary history) (Ontario Historical Society)

Mock federal-provincial conferences involving students (John Boulden, Brighton historian, Ken Armstrong, Peterborough teacher)

Loyalist seminar (Kingston and Kawartha branches, United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada)

DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE

Launch major effort to save land records (Ontario Historical Society).

Encourage people to seek out old records in their homes, churches, etc. (Ian Wilson, Archivist of Ontario).

Compile inventory of historic buildings and cemeteries (Blair Neatby, History Dept., Carleton University).

See also Archives.

EDUCATION

Develop, through Ministry of Education, local history curriculum guidelines (Windsor Heritage Study Group).

Develop new curriculum material on Ontario history (Ken Armstrong, Peterborough teacher; Goderich LACAC; Kenora District Roman Catholic Separate School Board; Historical Society of St. Boniface and Maryhill Community, Breslau ; Waterloo County Board of Education; Eramosa Township LACAC; Lambton County Roman Catholic Separate School Board; Ronald J. Stagg, Ryerson Polytechnic Institute; Beverley Polowy and Margaret Wilson, Ontario Teachers Federation; Ottawa Roman Catholic Separate School Board; Anderson Farm Museum, Lively).

Publish and place in schools the kit on Ontario's multicultural history already developed by the Multicultural History Society of Ontario (MHSO).

Student presentations on themes in Ontario history (Oshawa Historical Society).

Class presentations on Ontario heritage by knowledgeable local citizens (Kenora District Roman Catholic Separate School Board).

Encourage libraries to develop video and visual material on elderly local citizens (Kenora District Roman Catholic Separate School Board).

Send mobile history exhibits and touring theatrical productions to the schools (Beverley Polowy and Margaret Wilson, Ontario Teachers Federation).

Urge school boards to pay more attention to the teaching of local history (Patricia Vervoort, Thunder Bay LACAC).

Production of class/school newspapers, mock elections and parliamentary debates; historical research projects; school visits to Queen's Park; historical drama presentations by students; a "write-a-friend" program bringing together students from northern Ontario and Toronto (Teachers and students of the Sault Ste. Marie District Roman Catholic Separate School Board).

See also Citizenship, Essay-writing Contests.

ESSAY-WRITING CONTESTS

This idea was endorsed by the Milton Historical Society, the Historical Society of St. Boniface and Maryhill Community (Breslau), the Grand River Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada, and the Ontario Historical Studies Series.

EXCHANGES

Organize student "discovery tours" between northern and southern Ontario (Judy McGonigal, Sault Ste. Marie Museum).

Organize student exchanges across Ontario (Fran Caddo, Thunder Bay Regional Arts Council).

EXHIBITS

An exhibit in the Fall of 1993 commemorating the 175th anniversary of the first settlement of London Township by Tipperary Irish (Michael Baker, Fanshawe Pioneer Village).

A major exhibit on the years 1792-96 by the Niagara Historical Society and Museum (conditional on the Society receiving assistance for renovations to its building) (Niagara Historical Society and Museum).

Special touring exhibit on the history of Niagara-on-the-Lake (Niagara-on-the-Lake LACAC).

Regional Exhibits on regional themes, such as southwestern Ontario and the underground railway (Ontario Association of Archivists).

Updating and refurbishing of "Our Parliamentary Heritage" at Legislative Building, Queen's Park, Toronto, and the production of "travelling kits" based on the same exhibit (Ontario Historical Society).

Various touring/stationary exhibits on Ontario history (National Archives of Canada; McMichael Gallery; Citizens' Bicentennial Committee, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Ontario Association of Archivists; Oakville Museum; City of St. Thomas; Town of Oakville; Mayor Harry Allen, Gloucester; Paris Museum and Historical Society; Leacock Heritage Festival; Multicultural Council of Windsor and Essex County; Ontario Historical Society; Goderich LACAC; Kenora District Roman Catholic Separate School Board; Waterloo County Board of Education; Township of Cumberland; Grand River Branch, United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada; Judy McGonigal, Sault Ste. Marie Museum; Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society).

See also Francophones.

FESTIVALS

Encourage existing festivals to expand the heritage aspects of their events (Doug Little, President of Festivals Ontario and Chairman of Leacock Heritage Festival).

Provide special funding for multicultural festivals in isolated communities (Multicultural Association of Northwestern Ontario).

Assist with funding of multicultural festivals in northwestern Ontario (Multicultural Association of northwestern Ontario).

"Piggy back" on Canada Day celebrations in Niagara-on-the-Lake (Canada Day Citizens Committee, Niagara-on-the-Lake), on the Carousel of the Nations Festival in Windsor (Multicultural Council of Windsor and Essex County), and on Francophone festivals in Essex County (Lucienne Bushnell, Windsor).

A major heritage festival in Midland, 1991 (James Hunter, Director, Huronia Museum).

FRANCOPHONES

Highlight Franco-Ontarian history through plays, re-enactments and, possibly, the re-creation of a French settlement along the Detroit River (Lucienne Bushnell, Windsor).

Museum Exhibit on the history of the Franco-Ontarian community (Le Centre Francophone de Sault Ste. Marie).

GENEALOGY

A "Family History Fiesta" — a program that, with government's official blessing and encouragement, encourages all citizens to research their family histories as well as hold gatherings and commemorative events (Kingston Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society).

HERITAGE ACT

The need for a stronger Heritage Act was emphasized by: Su Murdoch, Simcoe County Archives; Patricia Vervoort, Thunder Bay LACAC; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Historical Society; Guelph LACAC; Regional Municipality of Waterloo; Heritage Scarborough; Ian Bowering, Inverarden Regency Cottage Museum, Cornwall; Arthur Pegg, Southwestern Heritage Council; Maureen Hunt, Heritage Huntsville; Willy Eisenbichler, Sault Ste. Marie LACAC; Owen Sound LACAC; and the Provincial Steering Committee of Ontario LACACs (Owen Sound).

HERITAGE FUNDING

The proposals made for new and increased heritage funding were:

Provincial $1 per capita grants for municipal archives; provincial $1 per capita grants to municipalities wishing to establish archives during the Heritage Years; provincial funding to a level of 3/4's of total cost for local heritage capital projects in designated areas during the Heritage Years, to be lowered to 1/2 thereafter; provincial operating grants to municipalities in designated areas for archaeological master plans, to a maximum of $1 per capita, during 1991-93; per capita operating grants for museums; new funds to assist in the publication of local histories, covering up to 3/4's of total costs and available on a one-time basis during the Heritage Years (Windsor Heritage Study Group).

A grant program to permit funding of celebrations by heritage groups that have anniversaries/events of significance during the Heritage Years (Regional Municipality of Waterloo).

Research grants to foster local and regional history (Township of Cumberland).

Special funding to heritage institutions and organizations that develop Heritage Years programs (R. Scott James, Managing Director, Toronto Historical Board).

Increase and stabilize capital and operating support to heritage institutions and organizations (R. Scott James, Managing Director, Toronto Historical Board; Ken Doherty, Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives).

Formation of Community Cultural Trusts, supported by local endowment funds and provincial lottery funds, to "fully empower the identification, conservation, interpretation, and social and economic integration of Ontario heritage at the community level" (Provincial Steering Committee of Ontario LACACs, Owen Sound).

Funding for a new LACAC service organization (Provincial Steering Committee of Ontario LACACs).

A legacy endowment fund to encourage heritage organizations to establish their own endowment funds (Ken Doherty, Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives).

HERITAGE POLICY

Need for a more comprehensive approach to heritage policy (Windsor Heritage Study Group; Ontario Museum Association).

Designate appropriate areas of Ontario as targeted regions for heritage development (Windsor Heritage Study Group).

Province, through the Ministry of the Environment, should ensure that archaeological components are included in environmental impact studies (Windsor Heritage Study Group).

Create a new agency to encourage and coordinate work in the area of Ontario history by individuals and organizations (Ontario Historical Studies Series).

Need for greater coordination among various ministries on heritage and cultural matters (Therese Boutin, Le Theatre du Nouvel-Ontario, Sudbury; Ontario Museums Association).

See also Archives, Museums.

HERITAGE YEARS PROMOTION

Major multi-media promotional campaign on the Heritage Years (City of Ottawa; Barbara Teatero, Joseph Brant Museum, Burlington).

Same type of campaign to highlight the role of heritage organizations (Ken Doherty, Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives).

HISTORICAL DRAMAS

An historical drama focusing on Simcoe's swearing-in as lieutenant governor in 1792 (Bicentennial Committee of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston).

Touring theatrical productions on Ontario history (City of Ottawa).

Travelling troupe of actors to tour schools and depict life in Ontario 200 years ago (Waterloo County Board of Education; Mayor Harry Allen, Gloucester).

HOLIDAYS

A variety of proposals for Heritage holidays were made by: David Fleet, M.P.P.; Cambridge LACAC; Kenora District Roman Catholic Separate School Board; Heritage House Museum, Smiths Falls; Arthur Pegg, Southwestern Heritage Council; and Walkerville Centennial Committee.

HOMECOMINGS/REUNIONS

Homecomings and reunions were endorsed by Jean Pigott of the National Capital Commission; Gary Peck, Sudbury teacher; Judy McGonigal, Sault Ste. Marie Museum; and Suzanne Curran and Cher Leveille, Hospitality and Travel, Sault Ste. Marie.

LACACS

A provincial three-year plan to encourage all municipalities to establish LACACs, to add heritage conservation sections to their official plans (or strengthen the existing ones), and to have LACACs and Planning Departments coordinate the building inventory and schedule designations under the Ontario Heritage Act (Su Murdoch, Simcoe County Archives).

More financial assistance to LACACs (Su Murdoch, Simcoe County Archives; Verne Graham, Anson, Hindon and Minden Townships LACAC).

Coordination of the rules and regulations of programs and grants offered through MCC (Ontario Heritage Foundation, or Designated Property Grants Program) with requirements and regulations of other ministries, such as the Ministry of Housing and the Fire Marshall's Office in the Ministry of the Solicitor General (Patricia Vervoort, Thunder Bay LACAC).

Preservation — perhaps through a new Heritage Building Fund — of historic, privately owned buildings in less affluent neighbourhoods (Peterborough LACAC).

Publicize heritage buildings with brochures, videos, walking tours, etc. (Hamilton LACAC).

Local plaquing program for historic private homes (Niagara-on-the-Lake LACAC).

LIBRARIES

Assistance to northern Ontario libraries to build up their collections and improve service (Francess Halpenny, former General Editor of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*).

LOCAL HISTORY PROJECTS

Publications in the area of local history were recommended by: Allan Anderson, Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury Historical Society; Kingston Historical Society; Niagara Historical Society and Museum; Niagara-on-the-Lake LACAC; Citizens' Bicentennial Committee, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Historical Society; Multicultural Council of Windsor and Essex County; Peterborough YWCA; Echo European Canadian Heritage Origin Research Institute (Don Mills); City of St. Thomas; Oxford Historical Society; La Societe Historique de Cornwall; Johanna Foster, Windsor Public Library Board; Susan Hoffman, Waterloo Historical Society.

LOYALISTS

Locate the grave of Colonel John Butler of Butler's Rangers, and erect a monument to Butler's memory (Killman Art Gallery, Caledonia).

See also Conferences/Seminars.

MACDONALD, SIR JOHN A.

Memorial service on June 6, 1991 at the grave of Sir John A. Macdonald, Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston.

MEDIA

Encourage the writing of articles on Ontario history in newspapers and magazines (Margaret Angus, Kingston).

Radio and TV vignettes on provincial and local history (Michael Baker, Fanshawe pioneer village; Ken Armstrong, Peterborough teacher; Goderich LACAC; City of Ottawa; Historical Society of St. Boniface and Maryhill Community, Breslau; Duncan McDowall, History Dept., Carleton University; Deborah Bonner, Museum of Indian Archaeology; Milton Historical Society).

MILITARY

Militia muster at Fanshawe Pioneer Village to commemorate the 125th anniversary in 1991 of the raising of the 7th Fusiliers to defend London and Sarnia against the Fenians (Michael Baker, Fanshawe Pioneer Village).

Formation of an Historic Military Demonstration Unit, involving twelve students in the summer months, to portray the British soldiers who garrisoned Upper Canada. Based at Fort Malden, it would be available for local events and could also tour (Fort Malden Volunteer Association).

MONTREAL'S 350TH ANNIVERSARY (1992)

Erection of an Ontario pavillion in Montreal and exchange of Ontario garrisons and Les Troupes Franches de la Marine; youth exchanges (Celebrations Montreal).

MULTICULTURALISM

Increase funding for Multicultural History Society of Ontario's Peoples Grant Programme (MHSO).

Medallions for new citizens (Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship).

MUSEUMS

Increased operating grants to museums, and the undertaking of a comprehensive look at the state of Ontario museums (Ontario Museums Association).

Special heritage days for regional museums (Barbara Teatero, Joseph Brant Museum, Burlington).

MUSIC

Selection of an official Ontario song (Mary Capstick, Director, Arts Council of Sault Ste. Marie).

Adoption of "Ontario" by "The Wiz Kids" as the official song of the province (Ralph A. Cruickshank, Berandol Music Ltd.).

Provide financial assistance to touring musical artists, including choirs and symphonies (Mary Capstick, Arts Council of Sault Ste. Marie).

Assist the winners of the Ontario Music Festival to tour the province (Fran Caddo, Thunder Bay Regional Arts Council).

NATIVE PEOPLE

Sponsor oral history projects, especially interviews with elders (Dean Jacobs, Walpole Island Heritage Centre; Multicultural History Society of Ontario; Sylvia Thompson, Chiefs of Ontario; David White, Sudbury; Bob Watts, Union of Ontario Indians).

Provide assistance to, and work with, the First Nations and the Ontario History Society to research and write tribal histories (Ontario History Society).

Aboriginal heritage conferences (Dean Jacobs, Walpole Island Heritage Centre; Native Affairs Secretariat).

Negotiation of Heritage Protocol Agreements with First Nations (Dean Jacobs, Walpole Island Heritage Centre; Native Affairs Secretariat).

Videos and local history projects focusing on Native people (Dean Jacobs, Walpole Island Heritage Centre; Sylvia Thompson, Chiefs of Ontario; Native Affairs Secretariat).

Historic re-enactments of treaty signings (Native Affairs Secretariat; Sylvia Thompson, Chiefs of Ontario).

Travelling theatre productions by and for Native People (Native affairs Secretariat; Sylvia Thompson, Chiefs of Ontario).

Special programs recognizing Native spirituality and views of the environment (Sylvia Thompson, Chiefs of Ontario; Bob Watts, Union of Ontario Indians).

Reconstruct aboriginal period environments (Native Affairs Secretariat; Dean Jacobs, Walpole Island Heritage Centre).

Compile inventory of aboriginal historic places and sites (Native Affairs Secretariat).

Shingwauk Reunion 1991: See Part Two, Don Jackson, Algoma University.

Other: Promote historic partnerships and alliances with Native people, support creation of aboriginal interpretation and information centres, encourage the return of aboriginal artifacts, recognize aboriginal languages by legislative resolution of all parties, publish a book on the dissolution of the Indian Agent system on Walpole Island (Dean Jacobs, Walpole Island Heritage Centre); commemorate the battle of Nogojiwanog in 1697 (Elwood Jones, Trent University); help Native efforts to preserve aboriginal languages, examine the impact of treaties on Ontario, and compile a calendar of significant events in Native history (Bob Watts, Union of Ontario Indians).

ONTARIO-UNITED KINGDOM TIES

Undertake a variety of projects in the United Kingdom, many focusing on Simcoe, to raise Ontario's profile in Britain and strengthen the province's ties with the United Kingdom (see Part Two, Ontario House brief).

ORAL HISTORY PROJECTS

Encourage schoolchildren to interview their grandparents (Ian Wilson, Archivist of Ontario, borrowing an idea from Saskatchewan's 75th anniversary celebration).

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

Special event in Niagara-on-the-Lake commemorating the first session of the first legislature in September-October 1792 (Bicentennial Committee, Niagara-on-the-Lake).

PLAQUES

Erection of plaques to mark buildings designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (Niagara-on-the-Lake LACAC), groups and organizations celebrating important anniversaries (City of St. Thomas), and old cemeteries (Westminster Township Historical Society).

PROVINCIAL PARKS

Integrate Heritage Years programs with Ministry of Natural Resources plans for the centennial of the parks system (Ministry of Natural Resources — see Part Two; W.C. Calvert, The Friends of Algonquin Park, Bracebridge).

PUBLICATION PROJECTS

The Task Force received requests for assistance to the following publication projects: *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Toronto; the diaries of Louis Jacob Breithaupt (Susan Saunders Bellingham, Head, Special Collections, University of Waterloo Library); an illustrated history of the University of St. Jerome's College (Gerald Stortz, St. Jerome's College); a history of the University of Waterloo (Kenneth McLaughlin, St. Jerome's College); a City of Kingston volume on Queen's University buildings (Margaret Angus, Kingston); a volume of documents on Ontario history (The Champlain Society, Toronto); a new scholarly history of Ontario (Ontario Historical Studies Series); a reprint of *Ontario's History in Maps* (OHSS); reprintings of selected OHSS titles; *Allegiance: The Ontario Story* (Charles Humber, Heirloom Publishing, publisher of *Loyal She Remains* in 1984); and reprinting of the Ministry of Education's *Ontario: An Informal History of the Land and its Peoples* (Township of Cumberland).

PUBLISHING

Promote the publishing and distribution of local works by launching a publicity campaign known as "Library 200," the goal of which would be to produce 200 titles over one or two decades; drawing on the existing network of writers-in-library for manuscript recommendations; establishing an editorial board of the same writers; encouraging local publishers with a good track record to produce the books; guaranteeing the sales of each title to every library and every elementary and/or secondary school; arranging trade distribution through established distributors on condition they catalogue and promote the books under the "Library 200" flag; intensively promoting "Library 200" (Munroe Scott, Fenelon Falls).

RE-ENACTMENTS

Historic re-enactments of various kinds — of Simcoe's travels, of the Battle of the Thames in the War of 1812, of the first session of the legislature, and so on — were suggested by: James Hunter, Director, Huronia Museum; Dennis Carter-Edwards, Heritage Cornwall; Ontario Historical Society; Waterloo County Board of Education; Township of Bruce Historical Society; Grand River Branch, United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada; Canadian War Museum, Ottawa).

ROYAL VISIT

Invite the Queen or another member of the Royal Family to visit Ontario in June 1991, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Constitutional Act (Ken Armstrong, Peterborough teacher)

SCHOLARSHIPS

Special scholarships to students to encourage the study of architectural history or heritage preservation (Heritage Huntsville).

SIMCOE, JOHN GRAVES

A Simcoe Family re-union, a Simcoe Heritage ball in Niagara-on-the-Lake, September 1792; a Simcoe museum exhibit; touring an existing mobile Simcoe exhibit (John Graves Simcoe Association, Toronto).

SOCIAL PROGRAMS

Creation of a "significant number" of new day-care spaces as an effective way to ensure the survival of our heritage (Alta Whitfield, Reeve, Township of North Monaghan).

SPEAKERS' BUREAU

Create a Speakers' Bureau — with historians in a prominent role to promote the Heritage Years and increase the public's historical knowledge (Milton Historical Society; Francess Halpenny, former General Editor of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*).

SPECIAL EVENTS

A special event in Kingston (an inter-faith service of thanksgiving at St. George's Cathedral, followed by a cabinet meeting in St. George's Hall) to commemorate the swearing-in of Simcoe and the Executive Council in July 1792 (Bicentennial Committee of St. George's Cathedral).

SPORTS

Recognition of teams or individuals who have won Ontario championships; team reunions; an Ontario 200 Heritage Award for organizers of any special event that promotes sports in the Heritage Years; a mass shinny game on Kingston Harbour (Bill Fitsell, International Hockey Hall of Fame and Museum, Kingston).

STAMPS AND COINS

The issuing of special stamps and coins commemorating various Heritage events was suggested by: Bicentennial Committee, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Robert Bowley, Peterborough; and the Goderich LACAC.

STATISTICS

Statistics Canada is willing to prepare a pamphlet containing historical photos and data on Ontario's history from 1891 to the present.

THEATRE

Encourage local performing artists to undertake Heritage Years projects; a play-writing competition on a heritage theme (Mary Capstick, Arts Council of Sault Ste. Marie).

Research and write a work of musical theatre involving students to celebrate Ontario history (David Archibald, playwright).

TOURISM

Subsidized bus or train travel to historic sites, communities, with billeting provisions (Heritage Renfrew).

Issuing of Heritage Years passports, which could be stamped at different historic sites (Douglas McNichol, The Perth Museum).

TOWN HISTORIANS

Appointment of town historians, as in New York State (Steven Otto, Toronto historian).

TREE PLANTINGS

This idea was supported by the Town of Caledon, the Historical Society of St. Boniface and Maryhill Community (Breslau), and the Grand River Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada.

VIDEOS AND FILMS

The production of videos and films on various themes in Ontario history was suggested by: Bicentennial Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada; Goderich LACAC; County of Huron; Ontario Historical Studies Series; Judy McGonigal, the Sault Ste. Marie Museum.

The possibility of a major documentary film on Ontario history was suggested by Nancy Poole, Regional Art Gallery and Historical Museum, London; and endorsed by Judy McGonigal, Sault Ste. Marie Museum.

WALKING TOURS

Walking tours of historic buildings, sites, communities (Niagara-on-the-Lake LACAC; Westminster Township Historical Society).

WORKSHOPS

Provincial Funding to assist organizations to participate in the Heritage Showcases organized by the Ontario Historical Society (Multicultural History Society of Ontario).

Workshops, conferences and handbooks to teach people how to research and write multicultural history (Multicultural History Society of Ontario).

Holding of Ontario Historical Society community workshops (Ontario Historical Society).

OTHER

Gathering of United Empire loyalists; international Scout Jamboree; fly-past of vintage planes; Camp Niagara homecoming; Shaw Festival historic theme play; Freemason bicentennial event; Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire event; New Year levee at Fort George (Citizens' Bicentennial Committee, Niagara-on-the-Lake).

Archaeological excavation at Glengarry House, Stonehouse Point, site of a Simcoe visit in 1792 (Dennis Carter-Edwards, Heritage Cornwall).

Special day for several municipalities in a given county, offering them the opportunity to display artifacts in a local museum (Lang Pioneer Village, Keene).

Relocate Kanawa Canoe Museum from near Haliburton to Peterborough (Frost Centre for Canadian Heritage and Development Studies).

Investigate status of original home of John MacDonell, first speaker of the Assembly, in Glengarry County (Ken Armstrong, Peterborough teacher).

Compile directory of municipalities, showing date of incorporation, members of council, brief history, etc. (Town of Harrow).

Declare the route Simcoe took in 1793 from Niagara to Detroit a Heritage Highway, and rename it "The Governor's Road" (Oxford Historical Society).

Local contests in the press to suggest heritage projects (Ontario Historical Studies Series).

Revive the German "sangfests" of the pre-World War I era (Ken McLaughlin, St. Jerome's College).

Produce "Heritage Maps" of individual communities, with historic buildings, sites, etc. marked (Brian Henley, *Hamilton Spectator*.

Provide financial assistance to The Rousseau Project/Le Projet Rousseau, which is exploring the early Native, French and British history of the Toronto area (The Rousseau project; Etobicoke Historical Board).

Establish an historical and educational attraction on the Windsor waterfront centred on a rebuilt Moy Hall (18th-century fur trade post, torn down in 1912) and a replica of the H.M.S. *Nancy*, a War of 1812 vessel (Geoff Nightingale, Windsor).

Restoration of the Old Mill in Etobicoke as an operating flour mill (Leslie Whitford, Scarborough).

Assist the building of a new church for the Parish of St. Elias the Prophet in Brampton to commemorate the centennial of the arrival of the first Ukrainian immigrants in Canada (Pastor Roman Galadza of St. Elias).

Publication listing monuments, historic sites and plaques in Ontario (Rev. William A. Gilbert, Diocese of Ottawa).

Designation of the Humber River as a Canadian Heritage River, or stage special events on the river (Etobicoke Historical Board).

APPENDIX C:
THE MCC ANNIVERSARY LIST

1998

CULTURAL/SOCIAL THEMES

The Arts

175th anniversary (Feb. 26, 1810) of the birth in Mennenlohe, Bavaria, of Abraham Nordheimer, a Jewish immigrant who, with his brother Samuel, established A. & S. Nordheimer, the first firm in Canada to specialize in the printing of sheet music.

60th anniversary (Oct. 8, 1938) of the death in Toronto of Luigi von Kunits, an immigrant from Austria who in 1922 formed the New Symphony Orchestra (now the Toronto Symphony).

25th anniversary (1968) of the Art Gallery of Toronto becoming the Art Gallery of Ontario.

20th anniversary (April 1973) of the founding in Toronto of the Ontario Multicultural Theatre Association.

Communications

60th anniversary (1938) of the founding in Sudbury of Uusi Aika (The New Word), now the largest Finnish-language newspaper in North America.

50th anniversary (Jan. 1, 1968) of the commencement of the CBC National News Service. Lorne Greene was the first announcer.

40th anniversary (1958) of the founding of the Ethnic Press Association of Ontario.

20th anniversary (1978) of the establishment in Toronto of Nasi Vesti (Our Newspaper), a joint socialist paper of Serbians, Croatians, Macedonians, Slovenes, Montenegrins and Moslems (Yugoslav groups in Canada).

Education

175th anniversary of the Common School Act of 1816 which, in providing for the establishment of government-supported elementary schools, marked the beginning of a systematic approach to education in the province.

150th anniversary of the Common School Act of 1850 (came into effect Jan. 1, 1851), which provided increased funding for elementary schools through both taxation and grants, and created a new structure for their administration.

150th anniversary (1860) of the establishment near present-day Chatham of the British American Institute, a vocational school for fugitive slaves, by Josiah Henson and a group of abolitionists.

150th anniversary (Aug. 27, 1841) of the Upper Canada Academy in Cobourg obtaining a provincial charter under the name of Victoria College (now University), giving it power to grant degrees. Egerton Ryerson was selected as the first principal.

150th anniversary (Oct. 16, 1841) of Queen's College (now Queen's University) in Kingston receiving a royal charter).

150th anniversary (October 1841) of the opening near Picton of the West Lake Boarding School, the first seminary in Canada of the Society of Friends.

150th anniversary (1841) of the birth in Breslau, Silesia, of Eugene Emil Felix Richard Haanel, a scientist and teacher who, after his immigration to Ontario, served as professor of natural history at Victoria University, Cobourg, and founded Cobourg Faraday Hall, the first science hall in Canada.

125th anniversary (Aug. 15, 1866) of the College of Ottawa (now the University of Ottawa), Canada's first bilingual university, receiving degree-granting powers.

25th anniversary (1966) of the opening in Scarborough of Centennial College of Applied Arts and Technology, Ontario's first community college.

Heritage

50th anniversary (April 25, 1941) of the death in Ottawa of William J. Wintemberg, a native of New Dundee who became an internationally recognized authority on Iroquoian and Algonkian prehistoric cultures.

Multicultural Subjects

75th anniversary (December 1916) of the staging in Welland of the First Congress of Srpska Narodna Odbrana (Serbian Shield Society).

60th anniversary (Dec, 9, Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 25, Nov. 7, 1931) of the formation of branches of the Croatian Peasant Society (HSS) in Sudbury, Cooksville, Hamilton, Welland and Windsor).

50th anniversary (Oct. 13, 1941) of the formation in Toronto of Kraljica Aleksandra (the Circle of Serbian Sisters), the oldest such organization in the province.

50th anniversary (1941) of the establishment in Thunder Bay of the Bled Mutual Benefit Society (Slovenian).

10th anniversary (September 1981) of the staging in Toronto of the Sikh Heritage Conference.

Native Subjects

150th anniversary (Aug. 10, 1841) of the birth on the Six Nations Grand River Reserve of Oronhyatekha, a Mohawk of great renown who served as President of the Grand Council of Chiefs and, after he spearheaded its organization, as first Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Religion

20th anniversary (1971) of the erection in Sudbury of a new structure to serve St. Mary's Ukrainian Roman Catholic Church. Designed by the son of Ukrainian immigrants, the building is a unique blend of traditional Byzantine and modern architectural forms.

Settlement

175th anniversary (1816) of the establishment of the Perth Settlement by Scottish immigrants and soldiers discharged from the Glengarry Light Infantry and other regiments.

Sports

100th anniversary (December 1891) of the invention of the game of basketball by Lanark County native Dr. James Naismith (1861-1939).

60th anniversary (Nov. 12, 1931) of the opening in Toronto of Maple Leaf Gardens.

Other

75th anniversary (July 29, 1916) of the Great Fire in the Cochrane District which consumed 500,000 acres and numerous settlements. It led to the development of improved techniques and legislation for the prevention and control of forest fires, and in December 1916, to the addition of a Forest Protection Branch to the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines (now MNR).

ECONOMIC/INDUSTRIAL THEMES

175th anniversary (July 4, 1816) of the birth in Massachusetts of Hiram Walker, who established the distillery which became the nucleus of a major Canadian industry and of the town of Walkerville.

150th anniversary (1841) of the birth in Galt of Joseph Emm Seagram, who in 1883 became the sole proprietor of the Waterloo distillery that has gained an international market.

125th anniversary (Oct. 26, 1866) of the death in London of John Kinder Labatt, who in 1854 became the sole owner of the concern which, under his son and grandsons, became one of Canada's largest breweries.

100th anniversary (May 4, 1891) of the establishment of the Ontario Bureau of Mines.

100th anniversary (Dec. 19, 1891) of the formation of the Canadian Bankers Association.

60th anniversary (1931) of the founding by Finns in Timmins of the Consumers Co-operative Society Limited.

MILITARY THEMES

200th anniversary (1791) of the organization under Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe of the Queen's Rangers, the first regiment raised specifically for service in Upper Canada.

175th anniversary (Aug. 13, 1816) of the seizure of Fort William, headquarters of the North West Company, by Lord Selkirk in retaliation for the violent opposition encountered from fur traders to his Scottish settlement in the Red River Valley.

125th anniversary (June 2, 1866) of the Battle of Ridgeway, at which the men of the Queen's Own Rifles, the 13th Hamilton Battalion, Caledonia and York Rifle Companies of Haldimand resisted an invasion by Fenian raiders from the United States.

75th anniversary (July 11, 1916) of the official opening of Camp Borden, one of the largest armed forces bases in Canada.

POLITICAL/LEGAL THEMES

200th anniversary (passed June 10, 1791; came into effect Dec. 26, 1791) of the Canada or Constitutional Act which established Upper Canada (Ontario) as a legal entity with a bicameral legislature, English civil law and English land tenure.

200th anniversary (Aug. 24, 1791) of the Order-in-Council by which the old province of Quebec was divided into two distinct entities, Upper and Lower Canada.

200th anniversary (Sept. 12, 1791) of the appointment of John Graves Simcoe as the first lieutenant governor of Upper Canada.

200th anniversary (Dec. 31, 1791) of the appointment of William Osgoode as the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

200th anniversary (Sept. 24, 1791) of the birth in Pennsylvania of Samuel Lount, a reformer who was in joint command of Mackenzie's rebel forces when they met defeat at Montgomery's Tavern in 1837. He was subsequently convicted of treason and executed.

150th anniversary (passed July 23, 1840; came into effect Feb. 10, 1841) of the Act of Union. Under this legislation Upper and Lower Canada ceased to exist — Canada West (Ontario) and Canada East (Quebec) were united under one constitution in the single Province of Canada. Kingston, which was named the seat of government, served as the capital from 1841 to 1844.

100th anniversary (June 6, 1891) of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald.

60th anniversary (Dec. 11, 1931) of the Statute of Westminster under which the Parliament of Canada was given legislative equality with that of Great Britain.

20th anniversary (October 1971) of the federal government's announcement of its multiculturalism policy.

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL THEMES

Agriculture

200th anniversary (Fall 1791) of the founding of the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, the first organization in the province devoted to the improvement of agriculture.

Medicine

100th anniversary (Nov. 14, 1891) of the birth in Alliston of Sir Frederick Banting (d. 1941 — so also 50th anniversary of his death), who, with Charles Best, J.J.R. MacLeod and J.B. Collip, isolated and purified insulin in 1921.

Scientific/Technological Innovation

175th anniversary (September 1816) of the launching at Finkle's Point (present-day Bath) of the *Frontenac,* the first steamship to ply the Great Lakes.

150th anniversary (Dec. 28, 1841) of Toronto streets first being lit by gas.

Transportation

100th anniversary (Sept. 19, 1891) of the completion of the St. Clair Tunnel, the first international submarine railway tunnel in North America, to link Sarnia with Port Huron, Michigan.

50th anniversary (Nov. 1, 1941) of the opening of the Rainbow Bridge in Niagara Falls.

1992

CULTURAL/SOCIAL THEMES

The Arts

175th anniversary (Oct. 13, 1817) of the birth in England of William Kirby, a journalist, poet, novelist and historian who, while a resident of Niagara-on-the-Lake, wrote his best-known work, *The Golden Dog*.

100th anniversary (Oct. 25, 1892) of the death in Paris of Paul Peel, the renowned London-born painter.

100th anniversary (1892) of Hart Massey giving Massey Hall to the City of Toronto (Hall opened on June 14, 1898).

75th anniversary (July 8, 1917) of the death in Algonquin Park of Tom Thomson, the renowned artist who was an associate of the Canadian painters who later formed the Group of Seven.

60th anniversary (Oct. 29, 1932) of the founding of the Dominion Drama Festival.

60th anniversary (Nov. 26, 1932) of the death in Toronto of J.E.H. Macdonald, a founding member of the Group of Seven.

20th anniversary (1972) of the founding in Sudbury of La Cooperative des Artistes du Nouvel-Ontario, one of the cultural institutions established by Franco-Ontarians in the explosion of cultural activity triggered by the passing of the Official Languages Act (1969) and by the funding of French culture by the Secretary of State and the Ontario Arts Council.

20th anniversary (1972) of the opening in Toronto of the first production of Aitvaras (a Lithuanian theatre company).

10th anniversary (Oct. 4, 1982) of the death in Toronto of the internationally famous pianist, Glenn Gould.

Education

150th anniversary (March 7, 1842) of the opening of the first session of Queen's College (now Queen's University) in Kingston.

150th anniversary (April 23, 1842) of the laying of the cornerstone in Queen's Park, Toronto, for King's College (now the University of Toronto).

50th anniversary (Sept. 21, 1942) of the opening of Carleton College (now Carleton University) in Ottawa.

Heritage

150th anniversary (May 1, 1842) of the birth in Scotland of David Boyle, first curator of the Provincial Archaeology Museum in Toronto. Boyle's work in the prehistory of Ontario earned him an international reputation as an archaeologist and anthropologist.

50th anniversary (1942) of the founding of La Societe Historique du Nouvel-Ontario.

25th anniversary (1967) of the opening near Midland of Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, a reconstruction of the 17th-century Jesuit settlement.

Multicultural Subjects

75th anniversary (June 10, 1917) of the establishment in Toronto of Chytal'nia Prosvity im. T. Shevchenko v Toronto (T. Shevchenko Enlightenment Reading Room in Toronto — Ukrainian).

60th anniversary (Jan. 23-27, 1932) of the staging in Toronto of the first National Convention of the Croatian Peasant Society (HSS).

50th anniversary (April 26, 1942) of the formation in Port Arthur (Thunder Bay) of the Polish Alliance of Canada Friendly Society, Branch #19.

30th anniversary (1962 — the occasion of Jamaica's independence from Britain) of the establishment in Toronto of the Jamaican Canadian Association.

25th anniversary (1967) of the first Caribana celebration in Toronto.

20th anniversary (Sept. 7, 1972) of the establishment of the Thunder Bay Council of Ethnic Organizations (now the Thunder Bay Multicultural Association).

20th anniversary (1972) of the staging in Toronto of the first Estonian World Festival.

Native Subjects

250th anniversary (1743) of the birth in Cayahoga (near present-day Akron, Ohio) of Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant), the Mohawk war chief and statesman.

Religion

325th anniversary (1667) of the establishment of a Jesuit mission to the Nipissings at the Nipigon River.

225th anniversary (1767) of the establishment of the Parish of Assumption to serve both Hurons and French settlers in the Detroit River area. This was the earliest Roman Catholic parish formed in present-day Ontario.

200th anniversary (1792) of the erection of the first Methodist chapel in Upper Canada at Hay Bay. The structure is still standing.

150th anniversary (1842) of the establishment of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Toronto.

25th anniversary (April 23, 1967) of the first service of the Toronto Korean Church (now the Toronto Korean United Church), the first Korean congregation in the province. The church also operates as a community centre — it has sponsored a language school; it established a Korean-language weekly newspaper; and its choir has matured into the Toronto Korean-Canadian Choir.

Sports

75th anniversary (Nov. 22, 1917) of the formation of the National Hockey League.

ECONOMIC/INDUSTRIAL THEMES

175th anniversary (1817) of the birth of Theodore August Heintzman, who founded the Heintzman Piano Company.

125th anniversary (1867) of the opening of the first gold mine in the province at Eldorado.

50th anniversary (1942) of the acquisition of the Eldorado refinery in Port Hope by the Canadian government for use in uranium production.

MILITARY THEMES

175th anniversary (April 29, 1817) of the signing of the Rush-Bagot Agreement, an arms-limitation treaty which effectively demilitarized the Great Lakes.

75th anniversary (April 1917) of the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

75th anniversary (June 2, 1917) of Billy Bishop winning the Victoria Cross.

75th anniversary (1917) of the establishment of a camp in Niagara-on-the-Lake at which volunteers were enlisted for the Polish Army. About 22,000 Polish recruits were enlisted.

50th anniversary (August 19, 1942) of the Dieppe Raid.

POLITICAL/LEGAL THEMES

200th anniversary (July 8, 1792) of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe taking the oaths of office.

200th anniversary (July 12, 1792) of Jacques Baby receiving lifetime appointments to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Baby was the first member of Upper Canada's French community to gain prominence in government circles.

200th anniversary (July 16, 1792) of Simcoe dividing Upper Canada into 19 counties extending from Glengarry in the east to Essex in the west.

200th anniversary (August 1792) of the first elections held in the province.

200th anniversary (September 17, 1792) of the opening in Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) of the first session of the 1st Parliament, marking the beginnings of parliamentary tradition in the province. During the session English civil law was officially adopted, trial by jury was established, authorization was given for the construction of court houses and jails in the districts, and English weights and measures were adopted.

150th anniversary (Jan. 27, 1842) of the birth in Toronto of William P. Hubbard, who served as Alderman for Ward 4 for thirteen terms and from 1906 to 1907 as Acting Mayor.

125th anniversary (came into effect July 1, 1867) of Canadian Confederation.

100th anniversary (1892) of the completion of the present parliament building at Queen's Park.

75th anniversary (April 12, 1917) of women first exercising the provincial franchise.

75th anniversary (April 12, 1917) of the election of Louise C. McKinney to the provincial legislature. She was the first woman in the British Empire to gain a parliamentary seat.

50th anniversary (March 21, 1942) of the death in Vancouver of James Shaver Woodsworth, a native of Etobicoke who was a social reformer, pacifist and principal founder in 1932 of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF).

25th anniversary (Nov. 27-30, 1967) of the Confederation of Tomorrow Conference held in Toronto.

25th anniversary (1967) of the death of Charles Vincent Massey, who in 1952 became the first native-born Governor General of Canada.

10th anniversary (April 17, 1982) of the proclamation in Ottawa of the new Canadian Constitution, including the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL THEMES

Agriculture

150th anniversary (1842) of the first production (on the farm of David Fife in Peterborough County) of Red Fife wheat, for more than 60 years the standard variety of spring wheat grown in Canada.

125th anniversary (Feb. 2, 1867) of the birth in London of Sir Charles Edward Saunders (d. 1937), Dominion Cerealist at the Experimental Farm in Ottawa where in 1904 he developed the famous Marquis wheat.

Exploration

350th anniversary (Oct. 27, 1642) of the death near Sillery, Quebec, of Jean Nicollet de Belleborne, who had, on the instruction of Champlain, lived with the Algonkins and Nipissings learning their languages and customs.

200th anniversary (Oct. 10, 1792) of the beginning of the expedition Sir Alexander Mackenzie made in 1792-93. Upon reaching the Pacific Ocean, he became the first European to cross the continent north of Mexico.

Scientific/Technological Innovation

125th anniversary (April 14, 1867) of the birth in Ingersoll of Sir John Cunningham McLennan, a Canadian scientist who achieved world-wide recognition for his work in spectroscopy and low-temperature research.

100th anniversary (1892) of the discovery by Thomas "Carbide" Willson of a commercial process for producing calcium carbide, a chemical compound used in the manufacture of acetylene gas.

Transportation

150th anniversary (1842) of the completion of the Cornwall Canal, one of eight canals that connected western Canada with the ocean by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. It provided the major impetus for Cornwall's development into an industrial centre.

100th anniversary (June 13, 1892) of the opening of the Hamilton Incline Railway.

60th anniversary (July 15, 1932) of the completion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (now the Ontario Northland) to Moosonee on James Bay.

60th anniversary (Aug. 6, 1932) of the opening of the enlarged Welland Canal.

1993

CULTURAL/SOCIAL THEMES

The Arts

125th anniversary (June 27, 1868) of the birth in Cobourg of Leila Maria Koerber, who later gained fame as Marie Dressler, a character actress on both stage and screen.

100th anniversary (April 8, 1893) of the birth in Toronto of Mary Pickford, known to millions of cinema-goers as "America's Sweetheart."

75th anniversary (Jan. 1, 1918) of the death near Ottawa of William Wilfred Campbell, a member of the "Sixties Group" which produced Canada's first noteworthy English poetry.

75th anniversary (Jan. 28, 1918) of the death in Boulogne of John McCrae, who in a dugout near Ypres in April 1915 wrote his famous poem "In Flanders Fields."

20th anniversary (1973) of professors and students of Laurentian University, Sudbury, launching La Nuit sur l'Etang, a two-day festival highlighting the works of and performances by Franco-Ontarian musicians, poets and playwrights.

20th anniversary (1973) of the founding in Toronto of Black Theatre Canada.

Communications

200th anniversary (April 18, 1793) of the printing in Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) of the first issue of *The Upper Canadian Gazette*, the first newspaper established in the province.

100th anniversary (June 5, 1893) of the death in Washington of Mary Ann Shadd, the first Black newspaperwoman in North America and also possibly the first woman publisher of a newspaper in Canada (she published an abolitionist newspaper, *The Provincial Freeman*, during the 1850s).

60th anniversary (1933) of the establishment of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.

Education

150th anniversary of the Common School Act of 1843 (came into effect Jan. 1, 1844), which allowed for more effective administration and supervision of educational activities.

150th anniversary (June 8, 1843) of the opening in Toronto of the first session of King's College (now the University of Toronto), the first university in the province to receive a charter.

25th anniversary (1968) of the passage of Bills 140 and 141, which opened the way for the establishment of complete French educational programs in bilingual or separate French schools.

25th anniversary (June 1968) of the release of the report of the Hall-Dennis Commission, *Living and Learning: The Report of the Provincial Committee on Aims and Objectives of Education in the Schools of Ontario*.

Heritage

125th anniversary (Dec. 11, 1868) of the birth in Hamilton of William Arthur Parks, the first director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Paleontology.

125th anniversary (Oct. 24, 1868) of the birth in Toronto of Sigmund Samuel, an industrialist, philanthropist and ardent student of Canadian history who donated the Sigmund Samuel Library to the University of Toronto, the Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Gallery to the Ontario Provincial Archives, and a wing, to house the 48,000 volumes of Chinese literature that he had donated, to the Royal Ontario Museum. He was also a benefactor of Holy Blossom Synagogue.

100th anniversary (1893) of the establishment of Algonquin Park, Ontario's first provincial park.

30th anniversary (Nov. 4, 1963) of the opening in Toronto of "The Negro in Ontario in the Nineteenth Century," the first exhibition of its kind ever mounted in the province. The exhibition was sponsored by the Toronto Negro Business and Professional Men's Association.

Multicultural Subjects

75th anniversary (1918) of the establishment of the first Greek church in Thunder Bay.

60th anniversary (1933) of the construction of a permanent headquarters for the Sudbury branch of the Ukrainian National Federation.

25th anniversary (1968) of the founding of the Dante Alighieri Society of Sudbury (Italian).

10th anniversary (Nov. 18-19, 1983) of the staging in Toronto of the First Conference of Filipinos in Ontario.

Native Subjects

225th anniversary (thought to be 1768) of the birth near present-day Springfield, Ohio, of Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chief who devoted himself to the establishment of a confederacy of Western Indian nations and who died during the War of 1812 in the Battle of Moraviantown.

30th anniversary (1963) of the founding of the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto.

Religion

325th anniversary (1668) of the establishment of the Kente (Quinte) Mission at present-day Consecon by two Sulpician priests to serve Iroquois bands on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

125th anniversary (Jan. 19, 1868) of the death in Marquette of Frederic Baraga, a native of Yugoslavia who served as a missionary in northwestern Ontario and who produced an Ojibwa grammar and dictionary still used today.

30th anniversary (1953) of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the first Armenian Apostolic Church erected in Toronto.

Settlement

275th anniversary (Jan. 17, 1718) of the death in Montreal of Madeleine de Roybon d'Allonne, the daughter of a French nobleman and the first known female landholder in present-day Ontario.

200th anniversary (August 1793) of the `founding' of York (Toronto) — Simcoe had soldiers of the Queen's Rangers lay out a town site.

30th anniversary (June 1953) of the commencement of Portuguese immigration to Ontario from Madeira.

Sports

100th anniversary (Feb. 23, 1893) of the first awarding of the Stanley Cup.

Other

25th anniversary (1968) of L'Association Canadienne-Francaise d'Education d'Ontario (ACFEO) changing its name to L'Association Canadienne-Francaise de l'Ontario (ACFO) to reflect its having changed from a group fighting only for French-language school rights to a key political organization for the Franco-Ontarian community in its promotion of the ideology of `la survivance.'

125th anniversary (1868) of the establishment in Ottawa of "Canada First," an influential patriotic movement.

100th anniversary (February 1893) of the formation in Hamilton of the first Canadian Club, an organization devoted to encouraging the study of Canada's history, literature and resources.

100th anniversary (October 1893) of the founding of the National Council of Women of Canada.

75th anniversary (March 30, 1918) of the establishment of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

60th anniversary (1933) of the formation of the Associated Country Women of the World. This organization was established largely through the efforts of Margaret Watt, a native of Collingwood who was its first president.

ECONOMIC/INDUSTRIAL THEMES

175th anniversary (1818) of the setting up of the Normandale Furnace, one of the earliest iron foundries in the province.

125th anniversary of Timothy Eaton moving his dry-goods store from St. Marys to Toronto. Eaton had, by the time of his death in 1907, established Canada's largest retail business.

MILITARY THEMES

200th anniversary (August 1793) of the establishment of the garrison of Fort York at present-day Toronto.

175th anniversary (Aug. 21, 1818) of the death off Africa of Sir James Lucas Yeo, who, after he was named the commander of British forces on the Great Lakes in 1813, successfully blockaded the American fleet in Sackett's Harbor and captured Oswego.

125th anniversary (Oct. 17, 1868) of the death in Chippawa of Laura Ingersoll Secord, who because she warned the British of an impending American attack in the War of 1812, became one of Ontario's best-known heroines.

60th anniversary (Nov. 30, 1933) of the death in Montreal of Sir Arthur William Currie, a native of Middlesex County who became commander of the Canadian Corps after the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

25th anniversary (March 5, 1968) of the death in Ottawa of Colonel Elizabeth Smellie, a native of Port Arthur (Thunder Bay), who became the first woman to attain the rank of Colonel in the Canadian Armed Forces.

POLITICAL/LEGAL THEMES

200th anniversary (July 9, 1793) of the passing of legislation prohibiting the importation of slaves into Upper Canada and providing for the gradual abolition of slavery.

200th anniversary (Aug. 27, 1793) of the establishment by Simcoe of the temporary capital of Upper Canada at York (Toronto).

175th anniversary (Nov. 29, 1818) of the birth in Scotland of George Brown, founder and editor of the Globe, and a pivotal player in the events leading up to Confederation.

100th anniversary (April 4, 1893) of the opening of the first legislative session in the newly erected building at Queen's Park.

75th anniversary (May 24, 1918) of women first exercising the federal franchise.

25th anniversary (July 22, 1968) of the Ontario Legislature unanimously voting itself bilingual.

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL THEMES

Exploration

350th anniversary (Nov. 2, 1643) of the birth in France of Rene- Robert Cavelier de La Salle, the great French explorer who from his base at Fort Frontenac (present-day Kingston) undertook expeditions west and southwest, finally descending the Mississippi River to its mouth.

150th anniversary (1843) of the establishment of the Geological Survey of Canada.

125th anniversary (1868) of the discovery of silver at Silver Islet in the Thunder Bay District. The mine that was established was, while it operated, one of the richest sources of silver in North America.

Scientific/Technological Innovation

100th anniversary (Dec. 5, 1893) of the first electric car in Toronto, owned by F.B. Featherstonhaugh.

Transportation

200th anniversary (May 1793) of the Queen's Rangers beginning the construction of Dundas Street (Governor's Road), the first provincial highway, from Burlington Bay to the Thames River.

200th anniversary (July 3, 1793) of the birth in New York State of William Hamilton Merritt, a Niagara-area entrepreneur who was largely responsible for the building of the first Welland Canal.

125th anniversary (1868) of the beginning of construction on the Dawson Wagon Road, a vital route which ran from the shore of Thunder Bay to Lake Shebandowan.

75th anniversary (June 24, 1918) of Canada's first air mail flight — from Montreal to Toronto.